

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOIGER, Attorney at Law, 205 N. Main St., Massillon, O. Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Ohio second floor over Randolph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block, Dealers in Professions, notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio, \$100,000 Capital, S. Hunt, President; C. Steese, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BAITZLEY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice, Office, No. 35 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corrao, President, Manufacturers of all kinds of superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832, "Forwarding and Retailing" Merchandise and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

Traveler's Register

Trains leave and depart on Standard time 7 minutes slower than city time.

CLEVELAND, LOHAIN & WHEELING.

No. 34 (starts here)..... 4:35 a. m.
No. 36..... 9:27 a. m.
No. 38, daily..... 4:50 p. m.
No. 40 (stops here)..... 3:30 p. m.
No. 42 (stops here)..... 3:30 p. m.

SOUTH.
No. 41 (starts here)..... 6:30 a. m.
No. 43..... 10:21 a. m.
No. 45..... 3:30 p. m.
No. 47 (stops here)..... 7:55 p. m.
No. 49, local..... 12:35 p. m.
Train No. 50 only runs from Massillon to
Canton, Massillon and 57 run through to Wheeling.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.
GOING TOWARD TOLEDO.
No. 2 (starts here)..... 4:35 a. m.
No. 4..... 10:21 a. m.
No. 6..... 3:30 p. m.
No. 8 (stops here)..... 7:55 p. m.

GOING TOWARD WHEELING.
No. 1 (starts here)..... 6:30 a. m.
No. 3..... 10:21 a. m.
No. 5..... 3:30 p. m.
No. 7 (stops here)..... 7:55 p. m.

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READY FOR THE REVIEW

Naval Vessels Steam Up the Hudson River.

THEY WILL SAIL DOWN TO-MORROW.

Pleasant Trip Made From Hampton Roads to New York Harbor—The Russian Admiral and His Flagship Join the Fleet.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The naval fleet, which had been anchored in the lower bay, steamed up the Hudson river today, to sail down the river tomorrow in grand review. The vessels made a beautiful sight as they wended their way up the river.

Persons who made the voyage of 270 miles from Ft. Monroe to the anchorage, was a most delightful one. The predictions of rough weather, based on the northeasterly winds which whipped into tempestuous waves the usually placid waters of Hampton roads, failed to be realized, much to the relief of United States Senators Gibson and Butler, Representatives Geissenhainer, Mayer, Redworth and Outwater and other landsmen who happened to be on the ships. The ocean was as smooth as the typical millpond and the wind, though cold and fresh, did not at any time blow with force sufficient to cause discomfort.

No accident occurred and there was no hitch in the programme at any point, save in the inability of some of the foreign vessels to maintain even the moderate speed set by the Philadelphia. When the fleet sailed out of Hampton roads it consisted of 27 ships formed in two columns. In this position and with the dark, bottle green torpedo boat Cushing tossing like a cork under the port quarter of the Philadelphia, the combined fleet passed out to sea. In the bright sunshine the men of war presented a scene to charm the eye and stir the imagination. This was especially true of the United States vessels which kept in good line and position. No wonder Admiral Hopkins signified his compliments to Admiral Gerhardt that: "Your squadron looks very pretty."

Admiral Gherardi's order to steam at 10 knots sent the leaders plunging through the sea, and presently it became evident that some of the vessels could not keep the pace. The Brazilians were the first to lag behind, and it was not before only the topmast of their ships were visible on the edge of the horizon. The admiral expressed considerable solicitude for the Dutchman, and being afraid the German cruisers behind the Van Speyk might find their progress impeded, sent word by the Cushing to the captain of the Kaiserina Augusta to steam his squadron ahead of the Van Speyk should the latter be unable to keep up with the procession. Subsequent events proved the ability of the Dutchman to take care of himself. With his wood and iron frigates of antiquated pattern he forged along, always just so far ahead of the Kaiserina Augusta and never once did the clouds of black smoke from the three enormous funnels of the German drift in his face. As the day progressed and the wind veered to the south Captain Arriens hoisted sail, and with the aid of canvas and steam was able when the column broke at nightfall to run abreast of the leading ships in the white squadron. The Italians were also mere specks on the horizon, but a thickness of smoke above their dark hull told how gallantly they were striving to keep in the long procession. The night scene at sea was brilliant. The moonlight bathed the ships in soft radiance.

After passing Sandy Hook the Philadelphia slackened speed to about eight knots an hour, so as to allow the other vessels to catch up, and the entire fleet proceeded in single file and impressive silence up the bay to the anchoring grounds which Captain Rogers and his aides had selected.

Despite the obscurity of the weather the procession up the bay was exceedingly beautiful. As Gravesend bay was reached the Philadelphia opened the salute by firing 13 guns and then the Russian admiral and his flagship, the belated Dimitri Donskoi, the band on board the Philadelphia playing the Russian national air. The Russian promptly acknowledged the grand salute and the Philadelphia fired one gun as a signal to come to anchor and the Newark passed the signal to the other vessels of the squadron, which instantly hove to.

Trainmen Captured by Zulus.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Lieutenant Creighton received a telegram saying that 200 savages had captured a train and had imprisoned the trainmen. A wagonload of police met the train at Sixty-first street. They found Conductor Brown and his brakemen imprisoned in the baggage car, while 200 Zulus were running the train to suit themselves. The savages claimed one of the trainmen had lost some property and they were holding the conductor responsible. Lieutenant Creighton quieted the men and rescued the railroaders. The wild Zulus were finally transferred to the fair grounds.

Wants a Receiver Appointed.

CHICAGO, April 26.—James D. Hurd has filed a bill in the United States circuit court asking for an accounting and a receiver for the Lehigh Valley Coal and Iron company. Similar bills, it is stated by the attorneys in the case, have been filed in St. Paul, Milwaukee, Duluth, West Superior and Madison, Wis., in all of which cities the company has extensive interests. The assets of the company are fixed at \$1,750,000, and its liabilities \$1,250,000.

Got Rid of Everything.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 26.—Charles Nieman, living on the farm of M. Dunn, in Laona, put all his horses and cattle and valuable tools in the barn and then set it on fire. Everything was destroyed, including 38 head of cattle, 6 horses, wagons and buggies. He then went to the house, locked the doors and killed himself with a shotgun.

Declared a Holiday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—Governor Altgeld has issued a proclamation declaring next Monday, May 1, a holiday, in honor of the opening of the World's fair at Chicago.

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THE LIBEL BILL A LAW.

A Number of Important Measures Passed by the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, April 26.—An immense amount of legislation was acted upon by both branches of the legislature. Many of the votes in both branches was in concurring in amendments made by the other branch.

Among the more important bills which became laws was the Gauner libel bill. It was amended so as to provide that the truth of any article should constitute a defense, but it requires the papers to prove the same. The bill by Guernsey Taylor to punish students for hazing became a law by passing the senate. Bruck's kindergarten bill was defeated, then reconsidered and passed in senate. It is a law. The governor appointed Judge A. C. Thompson of Portsmouth as one of the members of the tax commission. The house defeated Senator Abbott's bill to amend the pharmacy law twice.

The Nichols bill is a law, both houses having adopted the report of the conference committee. This report eliminates street railways from the bill and makes it apply only to telegraph, telephone and express companies. The house adopted Senator Van Cleave's joint resolution directing the printing of the report of the bureau of building and loan associations. The house passed Mr. Winn's joint resolution providing that the general assembly may insert in each bill a clause providing for the submission of a question to a vote of the people affected by it, but that this must be done within 10 per cent of the total number of electors in the state petition for the same. The resolution was asked for by the labor interests. The vote was, yeas 38, nays 30. The house defeated Senator Ide's bill appropriating \$12,000 to improve the camping ground of the state militia at Newark. Mr. Strook's house bill to prohibit the publication of certain kinds of advertisements in newspapers came up as a special order in the senate, and the bill was defeated.

In the senate Mr. Glass' bill was passed to prohibit the sale of cigarettes or cigarette wrappers. Mr. Griffin's house joint resolution authorizing the governor to secure the portrait of George E. Pugh was adopted. The senate passed the Geyer bill to increase the salary of the state inspector of work-shops and factories from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year. The senate concurred in the house amendments to the Beeks bill, providing for the uniform examination of teachers.

Incorporated in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., April 26.—The Madisonville and Cincinnati Street railway was incorporated in the office of the secretary of the state by Messrs. George W. Losh, C. L. Metz, W. H. Settle, C. M. Settle, James Julian and C. S. Mutman. The company is formed for the purpose of constructing and operating a street railway between the city of Cincinnati and the village of Madisonville, with a principal office in the latter place. It has a capital stock of \$100,000. The J. R. Bates Preserving company of Cincinnati was incorporated by Messrs. James R. Bates, E. L. Livezey, J. R. Davidson, Lizzie A. Nugent and Rose E. Nugent. The company has a capital stock of \$100,000, and is formed for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in preparations for embalming and preserving dead bodies, and also for preserving fruit and vegetable matter. Other incorporations were: The Queen Etta Court No. 82, of the Independent Order of Calantha, Columbus; the Ironton Building and Loan association, Ironton, capital stock, \$300,000; the Office Supply company, Youngstown, capital stock, \$3,000.

A Preacher Succeeded.

COLUMBUS, O., April 26.—Rev. Claude Wilson, an eloquent young divine of the Methodist Episcopal church, died from a dose of "rough on rats." Wilson had a charge at Shawnee, where he showed a high gift of eloquence, but his eyes failed him and he had to return to the house of his father, John Wilson, a prominent citizen. The young man was in love with Miss Carrie King-ton, and the two were engaged. The young lady thought the wedding should be postponed until Wilson had recovered, and broke the engagement. Wilson called on her and said if she did not marry him he would kill himself. He was ordered away by the young lady's brother, Frank. The preacher drew a revolver, but was promptly knocked down. He then crawled to the porch, arose and swallowed the poison, from which he died.

The Deadlock Broken.

CLEVELAND, April 26.—The municipal deadlock which had existed in this city since Mayor Blew came into power, on April 10, has at last ended. For two weeks the city council refused to confirm the nomination of John Farley to be director of public works, and Mayor Blew held that under the federal plan law the board of control, composed of the mayor and directors of the various departments, could not be organized without a director of the public works. Hence no attempt to hold a meeting of the board was made and a vast amount of public business could not be transacted. At the meeting of council two Republicans greatly surprised their party associates by voting with the Democrats.

Considered Theological Seminary Matters.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—The special committee appointed by the Presbyterian general assembly last year at Portland, Or., to take into consideration the whole subject of theological seminaries and report to the general assembly at Washington next month met here. The subject to which the subject was referred, submitted an elaborated report which dealt with the question. It was discussed by the general committee, but it was determined that no conclusion or commendation should be given out in advance of the delivery of the report to the general assembly.

Ohio Republican Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., April 26.—The Republican state convention will be held in Columbus, June 7 and 8. Hon. Charles Grosvenor will be temporary chairman.

Insurance Man Disappears.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—T. B. Clements, surveyor of the Cincinnati Insurance company, has disappeared.

THE LIBERTY PEALER.

Moving on to Chicago Is the Famous Bell.

ARRIVES IN PITTSBURG TONIGHT.

Along the Route a Grand Ovation Has Been Tendered—A Parade at Harrisburg and Eloquent Remarks Made by Governor Pattison and Others.

PITTSBURG, April 26.—The train bearing the old Liberty bell is scheduled to arrive here at 7:30 this evening. It will be sidetracked at Third street when it arrives here, and for the benefit of those who desire to see it Superintendent Paisley of the bureau of highways and sewers ordered several arc lights that were put up last night.

Members of councils, invited guests and representatives of the press met the reception committee at city hall at 10 o'clock this morning, and went from there to the Union station to board the special train, which left at 1:30. At Brady's Bend the special will be sidetracked until the arrival of the train from Erie, which will be attached to the special and banded to this city.

Mayor McKenna, President Ford of select council, President Holliday of common council and R. G. McConville, members of the committee appointed to arrange for the reception of the Philadelphia officials who are taking the liberty bell to the World's fair, decided to give a supper to the gentlemen tonight at the Hotel Duquesne.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: The train conveying the old Liberty bell to Chicago, consisting of four Pullman coaches, three sleepers, a dining car and gondola bearing the bell, left Broad street station at 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning. The party of 40, including Mayor Stuart, the joint World's fair committee of councils and other city officials and newspaper men were on the train.

At Lancaster ringing of fire alarms and church chimies announced the approach of the historical bell and an immense crowd gathered at the depot to welcome the distinguished escort.

At Harrisburg the booming of cannon, clanging of bells, blowing of whistles and cheers of a great multitude greeted the old Liberty bell as the train rolled into the union station. Such a crowd was never massed in and about the station on any previous occasion. The city schools having been dismissed to take part in the demonstrations, civic and military organizations and citizens generally took part in the parade to the station. A drizzling rain seemed to have no effect upon the crowd. Mayor Eby presented the freedom of the city, which Mayor Stuart accepted in a brief speech. Eloquent remarks were made by Governor Pattison and Robert Snodgrass president of the board of trade.

Latest World's Fair Programme.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The ceremonies committee has very wisely decided not to lug Mr. Cleveland around Jackson park next Monday. He will be tired enough after the ceremonies, which are fairly long, from the following programme:

Musical—Chorus and orchestra. Prayer—Rev. W. H. M. B. D. D. Poem—"The Prophet"—W. A. Crofut. Musical—Chorus and orchestra. Address—Director General Davis. Address—President Cleveland. The starting of the machinery.

The committee has come to the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland is not built for springing over the distances of the White city, and after the exercises he will probably go straight to Manufacturers Building and take his start in the American section. Hence he will receive the commissioners of the foreign nations. At night the display of lights will be startlingly beautiful.

Y. M. C. A. Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—The National Y. M. C. A. meets here May 11. Over 1,000 delegates are expected. The principal discussion will be on these topics: Opportunities of the Young Men's Christian association in the promotion of Bible study; educational work; relation of the individual association to work for boys; growth and prospects among colored young men; obligations of American young men of foreign speaking nations; work among railroad men; striking aspects of the college life today; what the state committee can do through the physical department committee; co-operation of members in extending work; how can it be increased? How can the state and provincial work be made most effective? Association work in foreign mission lands.

The Machinists' Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—The secretary and treasurer of the National Machinists' association are in the city. The former puts the membership at 28,500 and claims a growth of 8,000 within the past year. The treasurer says the order has a surplus fund of \$20,000. Each denies the assertion that a general strike is being or will be considered.

Western Financier Falls.

SIoux CITY, Ia., April 26.—D. T. Hedges, the largest financial operator in Sioux City and one of the largest in the west, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The pendency of the money market is given as the immediate cause of the failure.

Billingley Appointed Judge.

SALEM, O., April 26.—Governor McKinley appointed N. B. Billingley judge of the court of common pleas of this district in place of Hon. W. A. Nichols, deceased.

Brewery Hands May Strike.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—There is a big strike in prospect among the brewery hands here. They want a day's work to consist of eight hours, without reduction of pay.

A Wrecked Sailor Rescued.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Frank Smith, a sailor, was rescued from the rigging of the wrecked schooner Danforth. Several men had been sent out to the boat to try and save the cargo, but were forced to leave, and did so without Smith.

TO SEE THE REVIEW.

President Cleveland and Party Leave for New York.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—President Cleveland and all the members of his cabinet except Secretary Herbert, who is now in New York, Mrs. Cleveland and the wives of most of the cabinet officers left here this afternoon for New York in a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad.

MASSILLON AND ITS FIRST APPROPRIATION.

Some Further Facts Concerning the Successful Efforts Put Forth to Secure the Money With Which to Build Our Asylum—McCoy Died Hard.

Everybody in Massillon has followed in THE INDEPENDENT the progressive steps, whereby the original recommendation of \$10,000 as an initial appropriation for the Eastern Ohio asylum, was gradually raised to \$60,000. The good news concerning the last named figure was flashed over the wires Thursday, and found lodging place in these columns. The contest practically closed on that day, as THE INDEPENDENT explained. As a matter of state record, however, the bill did not become a law until yesterday afternoon. Messrs. S. A. Conrad and A. Howells, representing the board of trade, waited to see the last nail driven, and clinched, and are again at home. The appropriation bill is now a law, and its text so far as it relates to the asylum, is as follows:

"Eastern Ohio Asylum.—For completing plans, construction and improvements, thirty thousand dollars. Provided further that the trustees of said institution may enter into contract for above purposes, not to exceed sixty thousand dollars including amount above appropriated."

With this appropriation available the trustees will proceed at once to get out working plans. They will first, however, visit a new asylum at Brooklyn, N. Y., and another at Kankakee, Ill. These are the newest institutions in the United States, and the one to be erected at Massillon is to embody all their best features, and be in its generation the model for the civilized world.

It may be easily inferred that the appropriation of \$60,000 was not secured without great labor on the part of the friends and representatives of the Massillon asylum. The offensive McCoy died hard and his last will was to proclaim that the trustees could not spend above \$4,000 this year, even if they had \$400,000 available. Dr. Richardson, a member of the board, was sent for, and he refuted this outrageous assertion, by saying they could spend \$100,000 if they had it, but could get along nicely with \$60,000 this summer.

Another story was that the need of the institution had been over estimated. Mr. Conrad disposed of this by exhibiting a table, that is herewith annexed, showing the number of inmates in the Massillon asylum district, the number in existing asylums, and the quota such counties would have in the new asylum. The table shows that every county's infirmity would be greatly relieved and local taxation thereby reduced. The table is as follows:

	Inf.	Old Asylum	New
Columbiana.....	43	64	98
Washington.....	8	10	50
Madison.....	11	22	34
Portage.....	11	30	45
Summit.....	35	59	90
Trumbull.....	20	40	60
Richmond.....	11	22	34
Carroll.....	8	22	34
Guernsey.....	7	15	22
Harrison.....	1	2	3
Holmes.....	1	2	3
Jefferson.....	1	2	3
Lawrence.....	1	2	3
Stark.....	1	2	3
Wayne.....	1	2	3
Total.....	121	211	300

Then the old bugbear was brought up to the effect that the appropriations as provided in the senate bill greatly exceeded the estimated revenues. Enemies of various interests have produced tables to prove this charge. Mr. Conrad, who was for six years on the finance committee, while in the legislature, and who knows as much about the affairs of the state as any man, then went direct to the auditor's books, and drew up a statement showing that should the senate appropriation bill pass there would be a balance, next February, of \$8,000. As reduced by the conference committee, the bill will give the state a balance of about \$70,000—not a lie, but on the right side of the ledger. Mr. Conrad was invited to appear before the conference committee and explain the financial condition of the state, and as a result of the showing made, and the efforts of Mr. Howells, who was invaluable, especially on the Democratic side, both gentlemen being supported by the Stark county delegation, the Massillon appropriation went through with flying colors, and had so many friends in the senate that, had the conference committee acted otherwise, its report would not have been adopted.

The bill is now a law. Actual work will be pushed forward very soon, and there will be visible cause for the rejoicings which are now over things unseen.

STEELE IN THE TOILS.

A WELL KNOWN MASSILLON CHARACTER AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

The Arrest of Larry Steele on a Serious Charge—Together with Ed Aundring and Two Others He Assaults and Badly Injures a Canton Saloonkeeper.

Larry Steele, a well known young tough, was arrested last night by Officer Markle at the home of his mother, Mrs. Albright Kessler. Three days ago Marshal Hagan received word from the Canton authorities to be on the lookout for Steele and Ed. Aundring, another distinguished Massillonian who, in company with two men named Frank Fitch and George Owens, entered Devine's saloon, near the Ft. Wayne station, in Canton the other day, and after ordering drinks refused to pay for them.

Devine naturally insisted on being paid, when Steele and Aundring seized a table broke it into pieces and taking the legs brutally assaulted the saloon man. The latter was shamefully used, one arm being broken in two places and his head badly bruised and cut. Aundring had disappeared and Steele could not be found until last night.

When arrested he exhibited papers showing that he had paid Devine the sum of \$150 in order to hush the mat-

ter. This does not make him any the less guilty in the eyes of the law and this morning a Canton officer took him back to that place where he will have a hearing.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE

Friday.

The application of James A. Hackett for divorce from his wife, Josephine Hackett, is in the form of a cross petition, in answer to her suit to secure alimony. Mr. Hackett in his petition, alleges cruelty towards himself, cruelty shown their little daughter, use of abusive language and gross neglect of duty.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Otto Schonberg and Mary Blusser, and Edgar R. Forehope and Ada C. Keims, of Canton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, Third Ward—Peter Getz to Harrison Hodgson, 20 100-h acres, \$800.

Jacob Paul to Jacob Decker, one-fifth acre, \$200.

Laurence Township—Isabella Anderson to Margaret Anderson, lot No. 11 in Maple Grove, and lots 15, 17, 18 and 19 in Burton's addition, \$1,400.

Perry Township—J. D. Allman, assignee of D. J. Smith, to Michael Wagner, 120 acres, \$7,500.

Saturday.

CANTON, April 22.—Of course nobody suspected it when John Charleson was a simple law clerk in Judge Day's office, but when he got to Washington and into a modest office, he blossomed forth as a full blown baron, and now he has got himself appointed private secretary to the secretary of agriculture. The Washington papers say that his name is J. Sovereign Charleson. He is a Swede by birth and came to America eleven years ago, having been graduated from the school of liberal arts at Gotthenburgh. He studied law, and was about to be admitted to the bar when he accepted a place two years ago in the adjutant general's office of the war department. He is about 38 years old, dark and decidedly bald. Charleson is in great luck. In Canton he was a quiet, modest sort of a fellow—and he is yet, but he has soared in society, and is flourishing like a green bay tree.

THE NEW MAYOR.

Canton's new mayor, Robert A. Cassidy, has always been a temperance man—not of the extreme sort, but of the reasonable stripe. His election has sorely shaken the saloon keepers of the county seat. The effect of it has been that representatives of the liquor dealers' association have asked him to meet a committee of dealers to discuss the situation, and arrive at an understanding respecting Sunday closing, and the observance of all the good order laws. Such a conference has been held, and the mayor has expressed himself in this way:

"The dealers showed a disposition to be fair and do what is right. All they asked was uniformly in the matter of enforcing the law. This matter has been going on loosely, and we do not propose to adopt tactics of surprises and recourse down upon offenders unwarned. I will today have the police officers commence notifying the saloons that they must close on Sundays, and more severe measures will not be adopted until warnings are ignored."

THE SON BACKED DOWN.

An interesting case was to have been heard in the probate court this morning, but all life was taken out of the matter when the defendant, William Kurtz, of Minerva, and a host of witnesses arrived. Mr. Kurtz is an elderly widower and has considerable property. Lately he made up his mind to marry again, and his son, on hearing of this, claimed that the old man was not capable of attending to his own affairs and wanted a guardian appointed. Legal steps were taken for the matter and the case was set for hearing before Judge Fawcett today, but was discharged when the defendant appeared with about thirty Minervians, most prominent citizens, who swore that Mr. Kurtz was perfectly sane. The son withdrew his charge.

County Commissioner Keighbaum says that the story of an offer of \$200,000 for the old court house site is all humbug. It is the intention of the commissioners to go ahead with the addition of an east wing, as described heretofore in these columns. This can be done at reasonable cost, and with satisfactory results.

The spelling bee at the Tabernacle last night was an interesting and exciting one. For three hours the battle raged and Harmon Hershey, of the Canton Business College, was finally declared victor.

Marriage licenses have been granted to J. W. Stausberger and Annie Nofsinger, of Navarre; Felix Treich and Ella Biery, of Alliance.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, third ward, Fred Getz to Joseph Schneider, lots No. 719, 720 and 721, \$1,400.

Lawrence township, Charles Gramer to Bridget Malone, lot No. 16, \$30.

SIXTY THOUSAND SURE.

THE REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

A Dispatch from Senator Eckley to 'The Independent' Tells the Good News—McCoy Failed in His Efforts to Prevent an Appropriation.

COLUMBUS, April 21.—The report of the conference committee on the appropriation bill, was adopted in the House this morning, by a vote of seventy-six to four. The senate adopted it unanimously. H. J. ECKLEY.

As stated yesterday, the conference report gives the Massillon asylum

thirty thousand dollars cash, and the right to contract for thirty thousand more. The adoption of the conference report, will be followed by the formal and final passage of the bill, which, to all intents and purposes, is already a law. There is no longer an element of doubt about it. We have an appropriation of sixty thousand dollars, and it is now time to rejoice, in absolute security that we have got what we went after.

Prices to Go Up Again.

The blacksmiths of this city will hold a meeting next week for the purpose of organizing a union. The president of the Cleveland order will be present and be master of ceremonies. The union prices will be \$1.50 for four new shoes and 75 cents for re-setting. The new order will include every blacksmith in Massillon.

A Cultivated Taste.

would naturally lead a person possessing it to prefer the best things obtainable and guard against imperfections. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is unequalled in quality, as a trial will prove. Grocers and druggists.

HE DID NOT LIE.

But the Drummer Concluded Upon Investigation Not to Invest.

"What are you thinking about?" asked the hotel clerk of the drummer, who sat by the fire in a brown study.

"About investing some money I have in real estate," replied the drummer.

"How much?"

"All I've got; about \$1,000."

"Where is the real estate?"

"In a western town. You saw that man I've been talking to for an hour or so and who left here awhile ago?"

"Yes."

"Well, I met him on a train today, and he got me interested in a town out west called Hesperides. It's only about 3 years old, he says, but it has been coming up at a phenomenal rate. He had maps and stuff here this evening till you couldn't rest, and he offered me five acres within half a mile of the center of the town for \$1,000."

The clerk devoted a moment to wrestling with a thought.

"What's the population of the place?"

"He didn't say, but he said it was 25 times greater than it was in 1890, when the first settler came in. He said, too, that the number of houses had increased 100 per cent each year for the three since the first lots were laid out."

"That's a good showing," said the clerk, "a fine showing, but did he say how many houses there were put up the first year?"

The drummer looked queer.

"No, he didn't," he replied.

The clerk went around behind the counter and came back with a newspaper.

"Here's an article on real estate snaps out west," he said, "let's look for your town. Ah, he went on after a moment, 'here you are: Hesperides, a boom town, one house put up in 1890, two in 1891, 1892 not yet in.' Population in 1890, 1; in 1891, 10; in 1892, 20; estimate for 1893, 25."

The clerk looked at the drummer and smiled.

"Well," exclaimed the drummer, with a sigh of relief, "I'm glad he didn't lie about it, for I do so despise a liar."

"What about investing your thousand?" inquired the clerk.

The drummer gave a long, low whistle and went off to bed.—Detroit Free Press.

Before and After.

I.

II.

—Life.

A kind Hearted Man.

"The charge against the prisoner," said the judge, addressing the witness, "is cruelty to animals, and you have been called to testify in his favor. What do you know about him?"

"I never knew him to be cruel to animals. Why, that there man, judge, feeds his pet bulldog on beefsteak. Cruel to animals! Why, I've known him to kick his wife for not taking good care of his dog."—New York Press.

Not a Pooh Bah.

Mrs. Gazzam (reading)—Miss Parker of New Mexico runs a telegraph office. Two express companies, a railroad office, a ranch and keeps house. Now, Mr. Gazzam, what do you think of that?

Mr. Gazzam—I'll bet a dollar she has to ask some one else if her hat is on straight.—New York Sun.

A Personal Application.

Jasper—Bighead is a strange man for a philosopher.

Jumpup—Indeed.

Jasper—Yes. He said that all men are merely animals, and yet got angry when I called him an ass.—Buffalo Express.

BUT DEAD SEA FRUIT.

OFFICEHOLDING IS LIKE THE FAMED APPLES OF SODOM.

Walter Wellman Shows How It Brings Loss of Money and Peace as Well as the Dry Rot Which Forbids Recuperation, Not an Imaginary Picture.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Just now many thousands of people throughout the country are eagerly seeking government places in Washington. It is a thankless task to give advice, but as an experienced observer of social and official life in this city I feel it my duty to warn my friends who may read this letter against making the mistake of their lives. It is a mistake to seek office in Washington, a greater mistake to succeed and to come here to hold office. Since I came to this city I have seen two changes of administration, each change throwing out of public position a large number of men. Many of these have been personally known to me, and almost without exception they have said, with every evidence of candor, that their coming here was a blunder which they would not repeat should another opportunity present itself. Their verdict is that the four years spent in Washington have virtually been four years wasted, except that they have gained experience as to what to avoid in the future.

Considered purely from the financial standpoint or that of progress in one's profession or business, officeholding, particularly officeholding that takes one away from home, is a misfortune. The salaries paid government officials here look large and inviting on paper. At a distance they are quite enchanting. I can see how one living in a country town might envy the man who comes to Washington to take a government post at a salary of \$4,000, \$4,500 or \$5,000 a year. There are very few places here which pay more than \$5,000 a year and are able to spend one-half their time at home attending to private business. They do not find it absolutely necessary to transfer their domestic establishments to this city. But even members of congress generally find officeholding a poor investment. Not one in a dozen of them saves money, and the majority spend more than they earn.

Much less favorable is the position of the man who takes an executive position at some such salary as that which I have spoken of. "What seemed so large to him back in the states dwindles into a mere pittance when he comes here to earn, to draw and to spend it. Take as a convenient example the case of a man who is lucky enough, as he thinks, to get a \$1,000 place. He is indeed lucky to get so good a place, if he must take, for the prizes of officeholding, and those who start out for them generally accept \$1,000, \$1,500 or \$3,000 posts in the end. Accustomed to the cheaper living expenses which are sufficient at his home, the new official imagines he must and may live in good style at Washington. He has come down here to be a part of the great government. He has been honored by the appointment, and having become a man of importance he wants to live in style befitting his station. This is a laudable ambition and an entirely natural one under the circumstances.

Accordingly the new official and his wife start house hunting. They have their snug little home in the country and do not care to furnish up another abode. So they conclude they will rent a furnished house. The first one they enter suits them exactly. It is elegant, roomy, prettily situated, comfortable. They practically decide to take it, but the price takes their breath away when they hear it—\$200 a month. "We don't want to buy your house, only to rent it," explains the owner to the agent. Then they look at some more modest houses. The prices range from \$300 a month down to \$150. Those who rent at the latter price are not very desirable. But even one of these takes for rent alone more than one-third of the salary.

The wife being of a practical turn of mind concludes that furnished houses are not economical; that too much is being paid for furniture, and that it would be better to rent a house and furnish it themselves. One is finally found at a rental of \$80 a month, and this is far from the elegant and fashionable structure they had desired. The wife had planned to do a good deal of entertaining for the glitter of Washington society had caught her imagination—and therefore a house with spacious parlors was on her programme. These parlors are only tolerable, but they take it as a matter of necessity, though with great reluctance. Now it must be furnished. Here again their exalted idea is to have an opportunity to set foot within a home of the houses of the city, and as they are to be in society they naturally desire to live amid elegant and comfortable surroundings.

Before starting the lease for the house they go to the furniture store and get an estimate on the furnishings. After having chummed in Turkish rugs, expensive hangings, and a host of other things, they find that \$2,500 is the best they can do, and many articles—the wife alone perceives how many—are still lacking. With this condition before them—this condition instead of the theory on which they had started out—they find there is but one thing to do, and this is to abandon the house idea altogether and board. It will never do, they conclude, to give up for rent and furniture alone all their salary for a year, for they know too well that when through with the furniture they can never sell it for more than a third of its cost.

Now they go to look for a place to board. They have children, and of course the children are to come on. The eldest daughter is to have a glimpse of Washington society. The mother is intensely ambitious for her. A pretty sum has been spent on her education, musical and otherwise, and there are such great possibilities in Washington society for a pretty and accomplished girl that she simply must have a chance. Therefore

it is decided the family must board at a fashionable place. On inquiry they decide that the Argo or some such hotel is the place. Yes, the landlord can take elegant care of them. He has just the suite they want. Plenty of room, good light, elegantly furnished, bath of course and all the comforts. The price? "Let me see. Three adults, two large children, one child, a maid. You want a suite of four rooms, with board. Six hundred dollars a month." "That seems very reasonable," says the new official, "and we'll think about it. We want to look a little further." As a parting shot the landlord offers to come down to \$550, but this doesn't tempt into an immediate acceptance. When he gets outside, the official heaves a sigh and says to his wife: "Does he take me for a millionaire? Our salary is only \$333.33 a month. They might leave us a dollar or two for car fare."

Less pretentious and cheaper places are sought. Prices range from \$500 a month down to \$400. Even this will not do for obvious reasons, and finally the new official and his wife take rooms in what is known as a common boarding house—a good and comfortable enough place, but not stylish or fashionable at all and almost a deathblow to the social ambitions of its occupants—and pay therefor \$200 a month. Neither the rooms nor the fare is what they wanted. The family miss many of the comforts of life to which they had been accustomed in their own home. They are thrown into the society of people they don't care to meet, but must be polite in order to avoid trouble. The children have no yard to play in. The parlors are stuffy and frequented by filthy, ill-mannered persons of both sexes, and the father and mother chafe amid such surroundings for their eldest daughter and the other children.

The dream of social conquest in Washington, even of social enjoyment, is rudely dispelled. Faded are the visions of a fine establishment, a carriage and pair, a pony for the children, of handsome gowns and many admirers for the eldest daughter. When the comforts of life are hard to get, it is time to stop talking about the luxuries. Pinch and scrape and manage as they will, the official and his wife find it impossible to make both ends meet. The hundred and odd dollars per month left out of the salary affords little latitude for dress, doctor's bills, amusements and the thousand and one expenses of a family. A carriage ride would mean bankruptcy for the week. Mother and father wear out all their old clothes. The new official gives up smoking and very rarely takes a drink. He declines invitations to join a club or two and avoids the society of the very men whose acquaintance he had expected to cultivate, because he realizes he cannot go at their pace financially.

After a few months of this sort of life, in which they run behind week after week and find it necessary to draw on the little income they have from their property or business at home, the family bundles up and goes back to the little country town to make as good a face of it as they can before the inquisitive neighbors. They are in love with Washington, of course, and have had a perfectly lovely time and enjoyed the society so much, with emphasis on the "so," but the children need the school at home, and the climate did not agree with Arabella. They will go back in the fall when Washington is lively again. When fall comes, Arabella goes back to stay for a time with her father, but the other members of the family remain at home and economize in order to give Arabella a show.

And how does the husband and father, the new official, fare all this time? Not very well. It is hard to be cut off from the society of his family. He has never tried that before and doesn't like it. He wants the boys, and the baby, and the mother by his side. Besides, the work is anything but fascinating. Not too hard, it is humdrum and routine. It calls for no enthusiasm; it presents no stimulus for energy or ambition. He soon realizes he is a mere part, and a small part at that, of a great machine. In the town whence he came he is looked up to as a man of some importance, and the folks at home take genuine satisfaction in the envy of their neighbors—and this is a little consolation—but in Washington the new official quickly perceives he is very small potatoes and not many to the hill, and this hurts his pride.

He has not saved a cent out of what at first seemed to be such a splendid salary. On the contrary, he has incurred a large debt. To tide over he sold the house or other property at home and must now face the world practically where he faced it when he was a young man. He must begin life over again. He has lost his law practice or his business at home. In many ways he has lost status. Competition is keen in this world, and the man who steps aside from a given field even for four years need not expect to return at the end of that time and find his place unoccupied. But this is not half so serious as the change that has come to the man himself. He has deteriorated in strength, spirit and energy. He is no longer fit for conquest. The odds are that he will never again be the man he was.

This is not an imaginary picture. If I chose to do so, I could describe not one but a score of such cases, giving names and other particulars. Of course there are exceptions, cases in which officeholding leads to valuable connections, business or professional. But these are rare. The rule is that officeholding brings immediate loss of money and place and the worse dry rot that forbids recuperation. WALTER WELLMAN.

A Pocket Life Line.

Lieutenant Brunel of Dieppe in 1874 introduced a pocket life saving apparatus, of which over 3,500 are now in use in France, where they save on an average 25.5 lives annually. The apparatus consists of a small wooden float with 100 feet of stout cord wound about it. One end of the cord is attached to a small but efficient grapnel armed with four small hooks. The whole thing weighs only five ounces and can be sold at a profit for half a dollar.

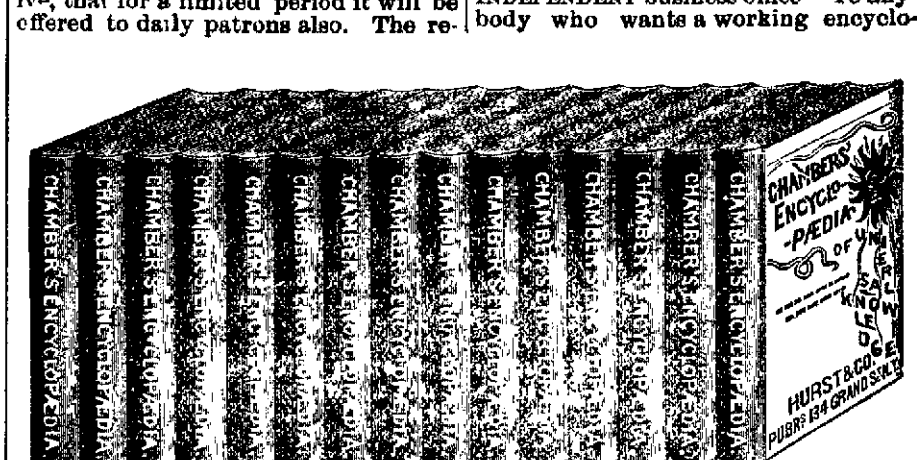
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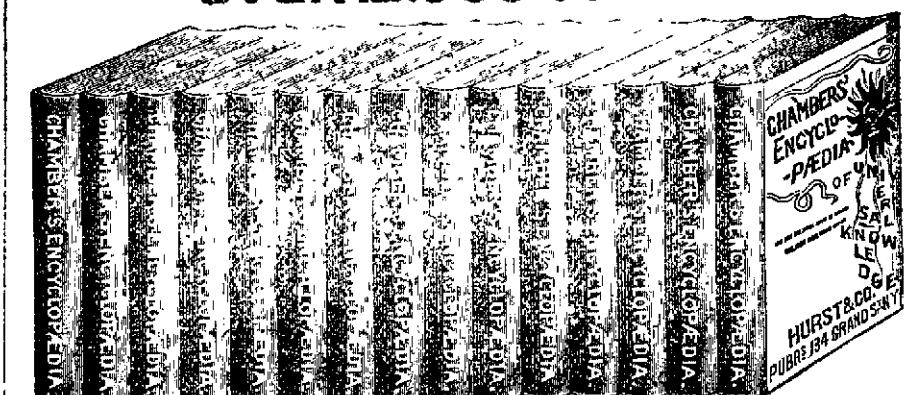
The publishers are about to conclude negotiations whereby they will offer a very desirable premium to readers of THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT, and the terms upon which it is offered seem so favorable, and the premium so attractive, that for a limited period it will be offered to daily patrons also. The re-

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Baers Agricultural Almanac For 1893.

BAHNEY-SPALDING CO. NO. 20 EAST MAIN STREET MASSILLON, OHIO

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893.

The Canton News-Democrat is also blessed with long range vision. Its picture of the fleet of war vessels seen from Rive side drive, printed while the big ships were somewhere near Sandy Hook, was excellent.

Some ridiculous person, whose knowledge of parliamentary workings is probably limited, complains that President Hering has not been fair in his treatment of the Democratic members in arranging his council committees. The chap evidently does not know that Mr. Hering is not on any committee, and to make things even must put an extra heavy load upon the members of his own party. Here are the facts, and they are susceptible of easy verification. Republicans, all told, have 22 places on committee. The Democrats have 16. Republicans have six chairmanships, and the Democrats have seven. The honors are easy.

CAUSE FOR SATISFACTION.

With so many hands uplifted in support of the Massillon asylum, at home and abroad, it would be ungracious in THE INDEPENDENT to particularize, and it shall not be done. We had many friends in many quarters, and we have succeeded almost beyond expectation in obtaining an appropriation sufficient for the first year's work. Those who contributed to this end know their own responsibility in the matter, and can take to themselves that comfortable feeling which follows a good deed well done. The season is one for an interchange of congratulations.

The point THE INDEPENDENT desires to make and urge is this: Good fortune has knocked and we have let her in, but that no reason why we should now rest on our oars and cease our efforts. We have captured a state asylum, three factories, railroad division terminals, and two street railway extensions. We can duplicate these accomplishments by pushing on in the same direction. Our success has advertised us all over the country. Massillon is known where it never was before. It is understood that we are awake to opportunities, and we must justify this understanding. No one who has any property or business interests here has failed to perceive that increased values and a better tone have already come, although our new industries are scarcely yet foundation high. We have the proof that it pays to bet on ourselves. "Keep everlastingly at it" is the maxim for us to act upon, and with that in mind let the good work go on.

THAT AKRON-CANTON TROUBLE.

The people of Akron feel very strongly on the subject of Dr. S. A. Conklin, coroner of Stark county, and president of the state board of health, by whose orders a smallpox patient, Charles Gruber, was hurried out of Canton and to his former home in Akron, the ride from Canton to the latter city probably causing Gruber's death. The Beacon says:

"The man was put out of the carriage on the eastern edge of Akron and had to make his own way to his old home. How many persons were exposed to the disease while Gruber was passing through East Akron cannot, of course, be known; but one little girl was certainly exposed, and she is now suffering from the disease at Wadsworth, where, it is said, she exposed a large number of people to the disease. Dr. Conklin's action in sending the man to this city was absolutely unwarranted. It was not only ill-advised, but criminally careless and, if the facts be as they are stated, the coroner Dr. Conklin is relieved of duty as president of the state board of health the better. The charges preferred against Dr. Conklin by Akron's board of health will be immediately investigated, and if they are sustained he will very likely be relieved of office. If he should be removed The Beacon and Republican would suggest that Mr. Josiah Hartzell, of Canton, be appointed to fill the vacancy."

There is little room for doubt that the Akron authorities have been too ready to place all the onus upon Dr. Conklin, whereas the real responsibility should rest upon the health department of the city of Canton. Dr. Conklin having been merely consulted in the matter.

The queer thing about the whole affair is that the Canton board thought it was doing its "whole duty" in sending the man home. If it is to be the rule of practice that every sufferer from malignant disease is to be packed up and hurried to some distant town he may call his home without regard to his personal welfare, but to gratify foolish fear, we may inquire whether we are not returning toward the Dark

Age. Humanity and common sense suggest that this man, or any other person similarly afflicted, should not be tumbled into a carriage, and driven in haste across the country. He should be carefully quarantined where found, and given such attention and skill as his disease requires. With proper care the danger of contagion could be avoided as thoroughly as though he were many miles distant.

ADDITIONAL LIES REFUTED.

It is pretty late in the day to be printing stories about the Massillon asylum site, yet the Cleveland Plain Dealer gives space to twaddle like this:

"There is much criticism by legislators and other public men of the record of the administration on the Massillon asylum project. Massillon made an offer to give up the site, and it was accepted. The committee appointed by the citizens decided the state 230 acres of land, or 20 acres less than the commission had declared it must have. The committee had, however, purchased 400 acres, and it is now holding 170 acres adjoining that property decided to the state, and there is no secret of the fact that the state sooner or later will have to have that piece of land. No one doubts that the state will be called upon to pay a good round sum for it."

"By the way, they say that part of the proceeds of the sale of \$50,000 bonds, which the legislature last year authorized Massillon to issue to pay for the asylum, and that it was known at the time in the inner circles here that among the public improvements for which the bonds were issued was to be a state asylum. The governor, it is charged, knew this at the time and the receiving of offers and sites was merely a bluff. No other site in Eastern Ohio, away from Massillon, could have had charm enough to seduce the commission. The efforts of Steubenville, Alliance, New Philadelphia and the other candidates were futile. They were all playing against a stacked deck."

THE INDEPENDENT has no time to take up the preposterous assumption that Steubenville, Alliance, et al. had sites to compare with ours in value, availability or beauty. Some misstatements of another sort, however, need attention.

In regard to the "real estate speculation," the men who secured the asylum site offered to pay a good bonus in cash to anybody, state of Ohio included, who would take up their "bargain," and the newspapers of this place repeatedly called for volunteers to shoulder a portion of the financial responsibility, which offered few attractions to speculators or investors. The state did not purchase this adjoining land, but holds an option whereby it may obtain it, at exactly what it costs.

The story that the bonds were issued with a view to closing with the asylum commission is even more ridiculous. The enabling act was passed by Governor Campbell's legislature before the Eastern Ohio asylum had been thought of. These untruthful statements are born of a malicious desire to injure Governor McKinley, who had as much to do with our success in obtaining the location as the Shah of Persia.

His Team Had Disappeared.

The C. & W. and W. & L. E. station and yard men are having a great deal of sport to day over an amusing occurrence near the station this morning. A certain teamster, employed by J. Black, a retail coal merchant, drove up to a car and commenced to load his wagon. The yard engines were making considerable noise and the team became restless and walked away. The poor fellow, who failed to notice the departure of the team, continued to load the coal. He shoveled into it he thought the wagon about loaded and climbed over the side of the car. But imagine his surprise and vexation when he discovered a neat pile of coal upon the roadway, and the team and wagon standing about half way up the West Main street hill. People who witnessed the affair state that the air was fairly blue for a short time, and the man has not as yet fully recovered from the shock.

There will be serious trouble if you don't overcome those dyspeptic symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.

Entirely Satisfactory.

W. J. Arkell, publisher of Judge and Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, writes:

Judge Building,
Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th St.,
New York, Jan. 14, 1891.
About three weeks since I was suffering from a severe cold which had settled on my chest. I applied an Alcock's Porous Plaster, and in a short time obtained relief.

In my opinion these plasters should be in every household for use in case of coughs, colds, sprains, bruises, or pains of any kind. I know that in my case the results have been entirely satisfactory and beneficial.

Fall Dead.

These words are very familiar to our readers, as not a day passes without the report of the sudden death of some prominent citizen. The explanation is "Heart Disease." Therefore beware if you have any of the following symptoms: Short Breath, Pain in Side, Smothering Spells, Swollen Ankles, Asthmatic Breathing Weak and Hungry Spells, Tenderness in Shoulder or Arm, Fluttering of Heart or Irregular Pulse. These symptoms mean heart disease. The most reliable remedy is Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, which has saved thousands of lives. Book of testimonials free at Z. T. Baltzly who also sells the New Heart Cure.

Pimples on the Face cured. Sulphur Bitters will cure the worst case of skin disease; from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease scrofula, it is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep-seated disease. Do not delay use Sulphur Bitters and drive the humor from the blood.

A CARROLLTON MAN MISSING.

The Mind of a Young Man Affected by an Attack of Typhoid Fever.

Henry Rutledge, of Carrollton, was in the city Monday endeavoring to secure some information as to the whereabouts of a young man named George McCarty, who, up to last fall, made his home with Samuel Buchanan in Carrollton.

Young McCarty is 21 years old, of light complexion, blue eyes, weight from 135 to 140 pounds, and wore when last seen a black suit and stiff hat of the same color, and a light overcoat. Last fall he was ill for some time with typhoid fever, and it is supposed that this affected his mind somewhat. Four weeks ago he went to Pittsburg, and a fortnight later to Sherrodsville. One week ago yesterday he went from the latter place to Canton, at which place he was seen as he left the train. The missing man is a cousin of Judge McCarty. Any information in regard to him may be left with Mayor Reed or sent to Samuel Buchanan, of Carrollton.

The above information was left at this office next evening after THE INDEPENDENT had gone to press. In the morning when Marshal Hagan entered the jail the first person he saw was a young man whom he knew at a glance to be the missing McCarty.

Later it was learned from Officer Wismar, who is at present doing night duty, that he had found the young man at the C. & W. station at 1:30 o'clock this morning, and that as he could give no clear account of himself, except that his name was George McCarty, and that his home was in Carrollton, he had concluded to lock him up. George Crawford, who is a relative of Mr. Rutledge, took charge of the young man and accompanied him to Carrollton to day.

THE DALTON HORSE THIEF.

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER HIS CAPTURE AND IDENTIFICATION.

There is no Doubt That He is a Very Noted Thief. Half a Dozen Crimes Laid at His Door. He Pleads Guilty and is Now in Jail Awaiting Sentence.

DALTON, April 24.—The horse thief has been caught—the right man this time. The man who hired David Gardner's horse and buggy over a week ago is now in our city prison and admits he is the chap but will not recognize Mr. or Mrs. Goon, farmers who live about two miles north of here and with whom this thief stayed several nights. Some say that this is not Ed Davis, of Cincinnati, but that his right name is Ed Sterling and is a noted thief.

Friday afternoon at the hotel rooms your scribe was present when Mr. and Mrs. Goon came in, and he refused to show the found on his leg below the knee, but finally consented to show it to Mr. Goon who saw it while at his home. He stated that a dog near Marshallville bit him the week before, but he has since been learned that the party has no dog at all, and it is thought that this is the party who was trying to go through a house up there one night and the man who was in the house shot at the would-be robber, and the only trace that could be found was some blood. The wound has greatly healed in a week's time, but still pains him when he walks. Mr. Gardner found where there was a horse left near Clinton with a farmer, and it is thought to be stolen from a man at Flushing, O., on the Ohio river. While near town here he was a reader of the daily papers and would always get the latest. Yesterday in the presence of your correspondent he said he was sick and started for the door, but the officer promptly stopped him; he then turned with his face to the wall, and afterward was asked about the sewing machine he took at Barborton. At first he denied it all, but Mr. Gardner found the machine in a barn at a farmhouse. It is a Singer, valued at sixty dollars. He took it from a house saying he had orders from a company to do so. He is no "dummy" and is not to be fooled with.

Considerable additional excitement was caused when William E. Huff, a liverman of Flushing, arrived and positively identified Ed Davis, who hired his horse and buggy on April 1, and did not hear a word from it until Bert Angus, who came home on a visit, and used to work at Turner Siding, wired Mr. Huff from here on Friday night that he thought he had his horse located. He replied that he would come at once, and arrived here at 9 o'clock Saturday night. At first Davis would not say that he ever saw Huff, but Huff says that this is the man that he wanted, and that the prisoner was in somewhat of a fighting mood. Finally he confessed and said that he was right, that his horse is near Doylestown in pasture, being nearly played out by such a terrible drive. Davis confessed that he disposed of it to a Canal Fulton butcher.

Davis is the same man who stole Otto Black's livery team at Freeport, but the rig was captured again, as they got too close to him for comfort, and he left it with a farmer. He then stole a horse from a farmer near Antrim and was captured at Antrim by the village constable, and was taken to the hotel, as they have no jail there. He gave the officer the slip, and has eluded arrest or apprehension until his arrest here for the theft of David Gardner's horse.

Davis was wanted at Martin's Ferry, Bellaire, Antrim, Morristown and Freeport for horse stealing, also at Barborton, O., by the Singer Sewing Machine Company, of Akron, for getting a machine at Barborton under false pretenses. He is a noted thief, and this arrest is a good one, as this stealing has been traced to the Ohio river by this same man.

In all probability he belongs to a gang that has been operating through this country for years. Last night before Mayor Harold Davis pleaded guilty of horse stealing and was put under bond of \$700, and was taken to jail. He disposed of Mr. Gardner's horse at Congress for seven dollars, and traded the buggy for a car and some dollars. It has been found and identified. This man is surely a noted thief from the number of thefts of which he is guilty.

S. Butler will have fresh shad and blue fish Thursday noon.

MURDER OR SUICIDE?

A STARTLING EARLY MORNING DISCOVERY NEAR TOWN.

The W. & L. E. Yard Crew Pick Up a Dying Man with Three Knife Wounds Near the Heart—Death Soon Follows—The Mystery Still Unsolved.

About the time the people of Massillon began to prepare for the duties of the day, a report flew over the city that a man had been found who had either been murdered or had committed suicide. The Wheeling & Lake Erie railway station soon became the Mecca of hundreds of people and there, the following facts in regard to the case were learned:

Engineer Ray, Fireman Lucas and Brakemen Garing, Homer and Loeber, who compose the yard crew of the W. & L. E. railway, were passing on their engine at 5:10 o'clock this morning, a point about one-half mile west of the W. & L. E. station, when they discovered lying under a sycamore tree near a culvert, the body of a man.

From the position in which the man was lying—flat on his back with his arms raised above his head, and from the fact that it was raining at the time he was discovered, the crew at once suspected something wrong, and stopping their engine, went to the place to investigate. Their suspicions were confirmed, for three cuts were found, one above and two below the heart, from which the blood had flowed over the stomach and lower part of the body. The man wore a dark suit of clothes, and a black hat was found with the body. Singularly enough the vest was buttoned, yet no cuts could be found in that garment. The shirt, however, was open at the throat. The man was tall and rather slender with light blue eyes, sharp features, Auburn hair, and a small mustache of the same color.

The man was still living when found. He was placed on the engine and taken to the Wheeling & Lake Erie station, where he was placed on a cot in one of the waiting rooms. On examining the pockets a small comb and a letter were found in the vest and coat respectively, and in the right hand pocket of the trousers was a wooden handed pocket knife with a blade about two inches in length covered with blood. The width of the blade corresponds exactly with that of the three wounds. This fact, and because of the position of and manner in which the wounds must have been inflicted, leads Dr. Hardy, who was summoned to the station to attend the man, to believe the case is one of suicide.

Dr. Hardy used every effort possible to restore the man to consciousness, but owing to the nature of the wounds and the exposure which he had undergone all attempts were futile and the doctor died at 8:20 o'clock. The doctor believes that he must have laid out in the place found for several hours.

No one at the station was able this morning to positively identify the man, but J. E. Riddle stated that he is certain that he has seen him either in Mansfield or Ashland. This is supported by a fragment of more positive evidence in the shape of the letter which was found in the dead man's coat. It is addressed, "Mr. W. E. Markley, care Keller House, Mansfield," and reads as follows:

ASHLAND, O., April 3, 1893.
DEAR BROTHER—How are you getting along by this time? I hope you are over your cold. Mauma took me down to her boarding place Sunday and she has been her school to day. I do hope she will like it. I think she will after she teaches a couple of weeks. If nothing happens she will come Friday evening to stay until Monday or Sunday afternoon. I do hope you will come home Saturday night; be sure and come if you can. Aunt Sue came down Saturday and went back to day (Monday). Papa wanted you to look about a buggy; you can look if you have time, and if not you can just let it go, and he come over and look about it himself. So now we will look for you Saturday evening; be sure and come. Did you get the package we sent you? Well, I will bring this short letter to a close, hoping to see you Saturday. Lovingly,

EVA.
Coroner Conklin arrived from Canton at 10:30 o'clock and viewed the body of Markley, which had been removed to the W. & L. E. freight house. He made a thorough examination of the body and of the clothes, and in the latter discovered, beside the articles already mentioned as found by the yard crew, a pool or bar check marked with the initials, "J. E. A." a five cent piece, a small pocket mirror, a piece of plug tobacco and a hotel check stamped "S. K. 6"—presumably the initials of the proprietor of the Keller Hotel at Mansfield and the number of the room occupied by Markley during his stay there.

The coroner examined the members of the yard crew and also Andrew Wetzel, a C. & W. switch tender, who helped the others carry the body to the engine, but nothing new was elicited from their testimony.

No further examination will probably be necessary. Coroner Conklin inclines to the suicide theory and his verdict will be in accordance therewith.

THE DEAD MAN'S IDENTITY.

All reasonable doubts as to the identity of the dead man can be set at rest by reading the following dispatch to THE INDEPENDENT:

MANSFIELD, April 25.—By telephone from Eva Markley, at Ashland: W. E. Markley is her brother and a son of John Markley. He is tall, slender, has a rather dark mustache and dark hair. He wore dark clothes and overcoat. He is a painter by trade, single, aged 30. His home is at Ashland. It is learned at Mansfield that Markley worked in the Autman-Taylor paint shop. He left Friday last, saying that he had secured a permanent job at Youngstown. Two letters await him at the Keller house. One is from his sister. The family have not heard from him since he left Mansfield. When last heard from he wrote them that he was going either to Akron or Kent.

Stolzenbach's lunch biscuits are the finest in America.

LOOK OUT FOR TORNADES.

Startling Predictions for May by the Rev. Irl Hicks.

The Rev. Irl Hicks has passed very unpleasant weather for the merry month of May, as the following clearly shows:

May will open with cool, fair weather, frosts in Northern directions. Warm wave, central on and next to the 3d. After cool weather, about the 7th it will grow warmer in the West, and as it advances eastward there will be many storms about the 8th, 9th and 10th. A tendency to frost about the 10th to 15th. From the 16th to 22d a marked storm period. A warm wave and dangerous storms during same. Easterly to southerly winds, sultry air, with low and falling barometer, are certain harbingers of coming disturbances. Look for a repetition of rain, wind and thunder, in cycles of 12 and 24 hours. About the 25th there will be another rise in temperature resulting in reactionary storms.

The last day of May is the center of a regular storm period which runs into the opening days of June. Full moon on 31st, will hasten developments, so that a very warm wave will be on its way from the west, attended by increasing storms. The efforts of the Venus equinox will be felt in all the storms up to the middle of May, hence there will be a marked tendency to hard hail storms, to excessive and sudden changes. It will be prudent to anticipate tornadoes, to have your arrangements made and mind clear as to what would be the best thing for safety in a moment of manifest danger. We beg our readers to post themselves on the important subject, and to rob the storms of their power to terrify and destroy, by such knowledge and preparations as will insure safety to human life.

THE ANTI-CIGARETTE LAW.

A LEGISLATIVE CURE FOR A VERY BAD HABIT.

Hereafter Wholesale Dealers Must Pay an Annual License of \$300—Retail Dealers Must Pay \$100 Each—What the Local Trade has to say about it.

The general assembly of the state of Ohio has said in effect, if not in terms, that the cigarette has got to go. Some time ago Representative Holcomb introduced a bill into the House, providing that a wholesale dealer in cigarettes must pay the state a license fee of \$300, and that retail dealers must each pay \$100 for the privilege of selling them. This bill passed the House and the Senate did the same thing on Friday last week. It is now a law.

The only wholesale dealers in Massillon are C. L. McClintock & Co. When asked what course they intended to pursue, this morning, they had not heard of the final passage of the bill. "You can say, though," said Mr. McClintock, "that we'll not pay it. There is not enough in it to justify the expenditure. Personally, I'm in favor of any measure likely to kill the cigarette habit, and we refused to sign a petition for the defeat of the measure, brought to us by an agent of the American Tobacco Company, but at the same time there is a decided element of injustice in the law as passed, that was pointed out very strongly by the man who presented that petition to us. While the state compels us to pay a license of \$300 to continue in the business, there is nothing to prevent the jobber in Pittsburg, or any point outside of the state, from filling orders without submitting to this tax. The natural effect of this legislation is to concentrate the business in the hands of a very few, and it is quite likely that the outside wholesalers will agree to shoulder a portion of the \$100 fee."

Cigarettes are handled at nearly every grocery and saloon in town. The principal dealer is L. Bammerlin, at the Hotel Conrad. Mr. Bammerlin is in doubt whether to pay the \$100 license or not. The retail price is now five cents for a box of ten cigarettes, upon which there is a profit of a little over a fraction of a cent. A better quality, but not so popular, brings twice that price. Mr. Bammerlin thinks that if he does continue to sell "I'm glad the bill has passed," said Proprietor Holton, of the Hotel Conrad. We don't sell \$25 worth a year, and certainly shall not pay a \$100 license."

A general opinion is that the law has given a death blow to the cigarette habit. The boys can only get around it by buying rice paper and rolling their own.

IT TAKES EFFECT AUGUST 1ST.

The author of the bill wires THE INDEPENDENT as follows: COLUMBUS, April 24.—The bill takes effect August 1st. It cannot effect dealers in other states.

A. T. HOLCOMB.

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified that I have made adequate provisions for the support of my wife, Sophia Scharies, and is supplied with all the necessities for her support, and do hereby notify all persons and merchants not to sell or furnish her with any goods or merchandise on my credit, as I will not be responsible for any such debts contracted by her.

PETER SCHARLES.

There are Sarsaparillas and Sarsaparillas; but if you are not careful in your purchase, the disease you wish to cure will only be intensified. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla and no other. It is compounded from the Honduras root and other highly concentrated alteratives.

Advertised Letters.
List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, April 25:

LADIES.
Brown, Miss Nancy.
MEN.
Carnes, William.
Glazier, Frank.
Hansch, Richard.
Harvey, N. J.
Smith, A. H.
Snodgrass, W. S.
Wheatley, Charles.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.
OLBERT RUSSELL, P. M.
Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE

Monday.

CANTON, April 24.—An unsuccessful attempt was made at 7:30 o'clock Sunday night to wreck the new interurban motor, "Stark," at the Yengling hill crossing. A fence rail and a number of large stones were laid upon the track, but luckily the rail was an old one and crumbled under the wheels.

Motorman Joe Hollis noticed the obstruction in time to partially stop the car, but had the rail been a solid one the car and all on board would have been thrown over the bank. Jacob Manger, who lives near Freeman's crossing, is suspected of having attempted to wreck the train. He had been put off the 6:30 car by Brakeman John Muckley at the switch for being drunk and creating a disturbance in the car. He made open threats to get even with the company, as he was assisted to the ground. The matter is likely to be arrested to day.

THEY CAME TO MASSILLON.

Massillon was the Mecca, yesterday, of thirty Cantonians. It was astonishing to observe how many people from the latter place had important business to transact at Massillon, and as soon as the cars brought up at the square to see the general run of business which a beer sign was tacked. Yesterday was the first day in years that the saloons in Canton were tightly closed on Sunday. The last cars that left for Canton last night were packed with a disorderly mob, and it was utterly impossible for the conductors to quiet them. Threats were made to assault Conductor Wilder when he insisted on maintaining order. Several keepers of small saloons in the outskirts of Canton did not heed the mayor's notices and were arrested to day.

MINOR HAPPENINGS.

The will of Lenhart Hurraw, of Sugar Creek township, has been filed. Mary Buehler has petitioned for a divorce from John Buehler through Attorneys Mong and McCarty.

Marriage licenses have been granted to William Kutz and Luinda Prince, of Minerva; James J. Best and Elizabeth A. Lesser; Willis E. Dunsen and Celestine Gary; Henry Abbe and Kate Bellingham; Theodore Roden, Jr., and Ellen Roden, of Canton.

R. W. McLaughlin as attorney for Frank Miller, of this city, has commenced proceedings for divorce against the latter's wife, Barbara Miller. The grounds are given as willful absence for more than three years and infidelity. The couple were married June 12, 1887.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, second ward; John Maudru to William Yost, lots Nos. 1785-1786, 1787.

William Yost to John E. Johns, lots Nos. 1785-1786, 1787.

Peter G. Albright to Caroline Goloska, lot No. 71 in the Albright Webb addition, \$240.

Sylvester Bard to Lurene Getz, lot No. 1593, \$408.

Massillon, third ward; Elizabeth M. Pierce, heirs to Lurene Getz, lot No. 1597, \$1,560.

Sugar Creek township; Rachael Pfouts to Varena Pfouts 4 32 100 acres, \$1 00.

Varena Pfouts to Lycurgus Pfouts, 4 32 100 acres, \$1 00.

Tuesday.

CANTON, April 25.—Howard S. Jaffray, John R. Woodrich and Sylvester A. Haver, surviving partners in and of the late firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co., 350 Broadway, New York, have commenced proceedings in the common pleas court against William J. Oberlin and Samuel H. Oberlin, late partners in trade under the name of S. Oberlin & Sons, to recover \$623 86, with interest, alleged to be due for goods delivered by the former firm on August 10, 1890. Pease, Baldwin & Young are the attorneys for the plaintiffs.

The case of the Reymann Brewing Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., against John W. Zimmerman, praying for judgment in the sum of \$2,000, with interest, due the Reymann Company for one year's renting of the Lake Park Hotel, was filed in the common pleas court to day.

The condemnation case of the Pennsylvania Company against Mrs. Philip Morganthaler, is being given a jury trial before Judge Favcott to day. The jury visited the disputed location this afternoon.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Louis Denkhous and Allie Doerschuk, of Canton, and Jacob J. Ripple and Caroline Fry, of Bolivar.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Lawrence township; J. W. Kirk to Daniel Sheldon, lot No. 44, \$1,500.

Sugar Creek township; Mary Mumaw to G. O. T. Warbler, 27 66-100 acres, \$3,000.

Charley R. Frazer to Uriah Weimer, 8 76-100 acres, \$380.

Massillon, second ward; W. H. Geis to Caroline Geis, lot No. 1907, \$75.

Massillon, fourth ward; W. H. Geis to Caroline Geis, lot No. 429, \$800.

ED AUNDING SUSPECTED.

Michael Kilday, who lives near Massillon, was robbed near the O. C. & S. target, in Canton, on Saturday night. He fell in with James Ryan, and together they visited several resorts. Ryan left Kilday, and a few moments thereafter Kilday felt a strong hand from the rear grip him around the neck and in another instant a second man went through his vest pockets and relieved him of his watch. Kilday struggled and the hand was tightened about his neck. Ryan came around

the corner just then and the two men made their escape. Ryan alleges he recognized one of them as Ed Aunding, who was arrested by Marshal Hagan, at Massillon Sunday. A peculiar phase of the story is that during their travels in the evening, Kilday purchased a silver watch from Ryan said to be worth eight dollars. When the unknown men assaulted Kilday they did not touch anything else in the man's pocket except the watch, and that alone makes the case a very mysterious one.

Wednesday.

CANTON, April 26.—The case of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Morganthaler against the Pennsylvania Company for right of way, was settled at Canton yesterday. The company had filed a petition for the appropriation of 1 6 100 acres of land and also the right to change the location of Newman's creek through the farm. This change, it was claimed, would damage the farm by overflowing the same during high water. The company, in their petition, made no mention of reconstructing a bank or levee as it is at present, wherein the damage was claimed by Mr. and Mrs. Morganthaler. By the settlement the company amended its petition so as to provide that as satisfactory a bank be constructed and maintained from high water from the new creek channel as the old bank is from the waters of the present creek. The company conceding a satisfactory amount of land and privileges to the

IT COSTS STEELE \$39 80.
Herman Steele, the young man charged with assaulting Thos. Devine, the Saxton street saloonist, was taken before Mayor Cassidy Tuesday morning for hearing. Steele was brought over from the county jail and arraigned. He pleaded guilty to the charge in the affidavit. After a short lecture by the mayor, a fine of \$25 and costs was imposed, amounting in all to \$39 80. The young man's mother Mrs. Kessler, who was present, paid the amount and the prisoner was dismissed. He

LOCAL HAPPENINGS:

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigation.

Born to the Rev. and Mrs. E. P. Wise, a son.

Perry McConney is able to be up after a severe illness.

Miss Jennie Hemperly is visiting Miss Nellie Reed, of Wooster.

S. P. Borden and family are preparing to remove to Pittsburg.

Wm. Stevens, who recently met with an accident, is again able to be out.

Herbert Johns, of Mt. Union College is visiting his brothers Wm. and John E. Johns.

The Alliance council is considering an ordinance respecting the anti-saloon ordinance.

Work has been suspended at the Massillon Bridge Works, to permit repairs to be made.

President Cleveland will pass through Massillon on Saturday morning, at a very early hour, en route to Chicago.

Miss Carrie Johnson, of Memphis, Tenn., is the guest of Mrs. G. W. Bowman, corner of Charles and West streets.

S. Burd has sold to Michael Erwin a lot on South Erie street; consideration \$800. O. L. W. L. has sold to S. Burd a house on Erie street for \$2,400.

Albert M. Wetter returned yesterday from Chicago, where he purchased for his circus eight beautiful performing horses and a car load of work horses.

The Massillon Amateur Minstrels will attend in a body the performance to be given by the black face merry-makers of the Grand Army band, in Canton, on Friday night.

Agent Shoemaker, of the Ft. Wayne Company, has on sale excursion tickets to Chicago and return for \$13.75. Good to return until November 5, and will be sold up to October 30.

James R. Dunn, special agent of the Treasury Department, has been transferred from New York to Chicago, his headquarters being located in one of the Columbian Exposition buildings.

The Day Nursery Association desire to acknowledge the receipt of \$21.75 and to sincerely thank all participants in the Jephtha cantata. Katherine B. Focke, president, Josephine E. Drake, secretary.

The Rev. C. C. Smith was a guest at the Merchants' Hotel, Independence, Mo., last Sunday. W. M. Speck, formerly of this place, and later a member of the Kansas legislature, is proprietor of this establishment.

People who persist in trying to stop the inter urban cars at any residence along the street would save themselves a great deal of trouble by walking to the nearest street crossing, as the conductors are authorized to stop only at cross streets.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weible have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Anna M., to Mr. Edward Kohl, Wednesday morning, May 10th, at 9 o'clock, St. Mary's Catholic church. Reception at home at 4 o'clock, 88 North Hill street, Massillon.

The tenth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Breckel occurred yesterday, and in the evening a number of their friends very cleverly surprised them at their home in South Grant street. They brought with them several handsome presents, and after a pleasant evening spent with music a luncheon was served.

Manager Jimmy Anderson's \$500 German poodle forced his way into the "happy family" included in the menagerie of the New Model Moral Shows, yesterday, and before Dr. Knott and Master of the Menagerie Miller could rise to the occasion, had slaughtered one of the white rabbits. The osceolas and guinea pigs are still suffering from nervous prostration.

While two freight trains on the Ft. Wayne road were passing each other on the double track a few miles west of Alliance yesterday afternoon, a car on the west bound train jumped the track and collided with the east bound train, crushed and tore the sides out of seventeen passenger cars and badly damaged the cabooses of the latter train. No one was injured and not a single car of the east bound train left the track.

William Borden, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Borden, for two years assistant yardmaster for the Nickel Plate road, at Cleveland, was promoted on Thursday to chief yardmaster, at a salary of \$1,500 per year. The position is one of great responsibility, involving the handling of several hundred men and a large office staff. Mr. Borden's Massillon friends will offer congratulations upon his deserved good fortune.

The ladies of the Massillon Club are busily engaged, to-day, preparing for a club tea party, to be given on Monday evening, for members and their families. Progressive euchre is to be played in the parlors after tea, and every thing points to a very pleasant evening, rather out of the usual order. This will be the first social affair in the club house since Lent, and members are looking forward to it with the liveliest anticipations. The tickets will be one dollar for each couple.

After the concert given by the Schumann Quartet on Monday night, a number of the Massillon friends of Samuel Johns had the pleasure of meeting him and the other members of the quartet at the home of his brother Mr. John E. Johns in Plum street. It was a treat to listen to the beautifully blended voices of the young men in a less formal manner than was afforded at the concert, and after an hour or two of music, the guests enjoyed an appetizing luncheon served by Mrs. Johns.

Postmaster General Bissell recently issued an order for the enforcement of the eight-hour law that will affect all letter carrier offices. The order provides that no carrier shall, after May 1st, consume more time than eight hours in any single day. If the postmaster does not bring the time within this limit by May 1st, and permits

overtime to be worked after said day, this will, according to the postmaster general's ruling, be cause for removal of such postmaster. Postmasters at offices where overtime is made are required to curtail the number of deliveries, and if necessary curtail the limits of the districts.

A GOOD START IS MADE.

THE NEW CITY COUNCIL MOVES OFF AT A LIVELY RATE.

President Hering Names His Committee—The Subject of Street Repairs Well Ventilated—A Building Permit Ordinance—A Good License Ordinance Comes Up.

The first business session of the new council was held last night, and the brisk manner in which the work was disposed of augurs well for future meetings when the summer's rush of outdoor improvements begins. All members were present when President Hering's gavel dropped.

A GOOD PRECEDENT. Street Commissioner Vogt's report for the two weeks ending April 22, amounting to \$174.07, was read and approved.

NEW POLICEMEN APPOINTED. The following communication was read and accepted:

To the Honorable City Council: I have the pleasure to inform you of the resignations of Frank E. and Stephen Cochran as policemen for the city of Massillon, and have accepted the same. I hereby appoint Clarence and John E. Johns for the term of one year, and Thomas McGuire to fill the unexpired term of Sherman Cochran. Hoping the above appointments will meet with your approval, I am yours respectfully, W. M. Reed, Mayor.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

It was with eager interest that the members listened to the reading of President Hering's appointments of the standing committees for the coming year. The list is as follows:

Streets and Alleys—Matthews, Volkmer and Shoemaker. Paving and Grading—Young, Shoemaker and Cameron.

Fees and Salaries—Lucius, Matthews and Young. Ways and Means—Shoemaker, Segner and Cameron.

Cleaning and Accounts—Segner, Matthews and Cameron. Railroads—Volkmer, Cameron and Lucius.

Printing—Shoemaker, Lucius and Segner. Judiciary—Lucius, Matthews and Segner.

Fire Department—Matthews, Volkmer and Shoemaker. Water Works—Cameron, Young and Shoemaker.

Gas and Electric Light—Segner, Matthews and Shoemaker. Prison and Police—Volkmer, Lucius and Cameron.

Sewers—Cameron, Young and Shoemaker.

NEW ORDINANCES. Introduction of an ordinance requiring all persons about to erect any house, building or addition, to apply to the city clerk for a permit and to comply with certain conditions named in the ordinance.

Introduction of an ordinance requiring persons wishing to open a store within the city for the temporary sale of wares, goods or merchandise, to apply to the mayor for a license and comply with certain specified conditions.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Shoemaker, giving the building committee authority to sell the structure now located on the new engine house site. Lost, all members voting no except Messrs. Shoemaker and the president.

By Mr. Hering, that the engineer report the cost of grading West Tremont street, from Wisconsin avenue to Columbus street. Adopted.

By Mr. Segner, that the building committee make arrangements to move the house now located on the engine house site to the rear or east end of the lot and fit it up for rental to a tenant. Adopted. Mr. Cameron not voting and Mr. Shoemaker voting no.

By Mr. Hering, that the paving and grading committee be authorized to repair that portion of Tremont street over which the P. F. W. & O. Railway Company's bridge crosses, with vitrified fire brick. Adopted.

By Mr. Young—That the authorized contractor be notified to construct forthwith sidewalks on the south side of North street between Hill and Mill streets. Adopted.

MOTIONS. By Mr. Cameron—That the Ft. Wayne railway officials be notified to remove within ten days the old Tremont street bridge abutments which are no longer in use. Carried.

By Mr. Young—That an estimate be made by contractors now in the city on the cost of repairing the street pavement depressions in East Main street between Mill and Pine, and that the same be reported at the next meeting. Carried.

By Mr. Cameron, That the cobble pavement on Exchange street, at the intersection of Charles, be repaired, and that a stone crossing be laid at the same point. Carried.

By Mr. Lucius, That the street commissioner be ordered to repair a wash-out in the roadway of Water street. Carried.

By Mr. Segner, That the commissioner repair Wooster street. Carried. By Mr. Young, That the commissioner repair the gutters in Cypress street. Carried.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

At a meeting of the Massillon Loan and Building Company held last evening, a dividend of four per cent was declared on running stock and a dividend of three and one half on paid up stock for the six months' term ending April 30. This is equal to an annual dividend of eight and seven per cent respectively for the two kinds of stock named.

Persons holding certificates of paid up stock will be entitled to receive the dividends on the same on or after May 3, at the company's office.

It is only of late years that rheumatism has been treated as a blood disease. But that this is a correct theory is proved by the extraordinary success attending the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in this painful and very prevalent malady. It seldom fails of radical cure.

WAS MARKLEY MURDERED?

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE POINTS TO THAT CONCLUSION.

The Father Refuses to Believe that His Son Committed Suicide—A Very Strong Chain of Facts Submitted in Favor of the Fatal Play Theory.

John Markley, of Ashland, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon at 3:50 via the O. L. & W. road, and on being shown the body of the supposed murdered man immediately identified it as being that of his only son. The old man was almost heart broken on making the discovery, and loudly protested against the verdict of suicide.

"My boy never drank a drop of liquor in his life," said he, "and as he was a fine workman, always had plenty of money. He has not been away from home long and wrote to us only the other day about how well he was doing. So why should he do an act like this? He has been fondly dealt with, and been murdered."

The grief-stricken father would not listen to remarks as to any other possibility and insisted that his boy had been murdered. On being shown the knife which was found in the pocket of the dying man, the old man said it never belonged to his son, and stated that the latter had for years carried a six-bladed knife which he prized very highly.

Mr. Markley gave his reasons for believing that his son had been murdered as follows:

"When the boy left home he had plenty of money, a fine overcoat and a valise filled with clothing. He went to Mansfield and worked for Aultman, Taylor & Co. for some time. He was an ornamental painter and worked on machinery that was to be exhibited at the World's Fair. Several days ago he informed us by letter of his intention to leave Mansfield, and that he expected to find work in Massillon, Canton or Youngstown. He had no money when found, and his valise and overcoat are missing. It is plain to be seen that he was put out of the way in order to get his money."

WAS HE REALLY MURDERED?

The matter was thoroughly discussed last night by the persons who found the dying man, and they have come to the conclusion that the unfortunate man was really murdered. There was not a blood stain on the man's hands, cuffs or sleeves, and they claimed no man could have inflicted similar wounds without the spouting blood leaving some mark. Dr. Hardy has also changed his opinion in regard to suicide, and is of the belief that Markley was really murdered. His first belief was, owing to the appearance of the wounds, that the dreadful act had been committed by the young man himself, but after conversing with the elder Markley and learning of the missing overcoat, valise and other articles, he is ready to accept the murder theory. The body, he says, may have been carried to the place where it was found.

The body was taken to Ashland for burial this morning. The father, John Markley, seems to be a well-to-do man, and states that he will have the case sifted to the bottom.

Marshal Hagan holds to the suicide theory, but says he is open to a change if any evidence to the contrary can be produced.

CONDUCTOR CAMPBELL'S STORY. Conductor Chester Campbell, of the C. L. & W. road, on arriving in the city last night and hearing of the finding of Markley, stated that on the night before a man answering Markley's description boarded his train at Warwick.

"I thought from the man's actions," said Conductor Campbell, "that he was insane. He would get up, rush to the platform, look out and then return to his seat. When I asked for his ticket he produced it and then asked me if I would not give him back part of the money he paid for it. Just before we reached the station the man jumped up and again rushed to the platform. I, thinking he intended jumping from the train, ran after him. I overtook him at the door and as we reached the platform the poor fellow begged me not to have him arrested. He seemed to be badly frightened about something and when the train stopped he started up the W. & O. track."

Conductor Campbell is positive that from the description given of Markley, he is the man who acted so strangely on his train, which is due in Massillon at 7:55 p. m.

Ohliger Likes Grover Cleveland.

On his way home to Wooster from Washington, Congressman Ohliger was interviewed by the Pittsburg Dispatch. Among other things he predicted that McKinley would be defeated for governor next fall. While in Washington Mr. Ohliger had an interview with President Cleveland relative to appointments in this district. He says the stories sent out from the capital that the President was brief and curt to the majority of his callers were not true in his case. "I have had occasion," said Mr. Ohliger, "to call on the President several times since he entered upon his present term, and each time I had an enjoyable chat with him. Mr. Cleveland gave me a case a careful hearing and discussed its various phases with me. A man could not wish for more courteous treatment at his hands than I have always received."

His Finger Cut Off.

Will Spuhler was the victim of a painful accident late yesterday afternoon. He was at work in the farm engine department at Russell & Co.'s shops, and in some manner the little finger of his left hand was caught in a lathe over which he was working and cut squarely off between the second and third joints. The wound was properly dressed and it is thought will heal with very little trouble.

Judge Simpson

Of the Superior Court writes: From mental exhaustion my nervous system became shattered, and was unable to sleep nights. Snipser Bitters cured me, and my sleep is now sound, sweet, and refreshing.

Dr. Manzes, dentist, 12 E. Main St.

IT DID NOT EXPLODE, AND HE ESCAPED WITH BROKEN BONES.

EAST PALESTINE, April 26.—James Atkinson, employed at a coal mine on the Salem and Washingtonville rail road, has had an experience that few men would undergo and live to tell it. He and another man were slinking an air shaft into the mine, and went down 75 feet. They lowered and raised each other by means of a windlass, removing the dirt and rock in the same way. Atkinson had been down, drilled two holes for blasts, and came to the surface for cartridges. He capped two dynamite cartridges, and carrying one in each hand stepped into the bucket. His companion loosened the brake and the windlass began to revolve. Atkinson's head was not below the surface when the brake broke, and man and bucket disappeared like a shot into the depths of the 75-foot hole. Strange to tell the dynamite did not explode, and Atkinson escaped with being knocked senseless, having a leg broken and being badly bruised. One of the dynamite cartridges was found broken on the flooring of rock under Atkinson's body.

THE MASSILLON MINSTRELS.

Once More the Ducky Faced Amateurs will Appear.

A meeting of the arrangement committee of the Massillon Amateur Minstrels was held last night. It was decided that two performances be given in about a month and a general outline of the programme was partially prepared. It will consist of the regular negro minstrel first part, with ballads, topical songs and jokes, and the olio will include musical and other specialties of a refined and humorous character. Among the latter Lucien Proctor will introduce some new fancy dances and catchy songs.

The engagement of the Grand Army orchestra will be of great assistance in making the musical portion of the entertainment a success. The following persons have been selected for the first part:

Bones.	Tambora.
Joseph Ess.	Jerome Shupley.
Robert Coleman.	Robert Coleman.
Chas. G. King.	Edward R. Albrecht.
Frank M. Atwater.	Lucien Proctor.
Intelligencer.	Intelligencer.
Patience Lee and Frank Zeller.	
Tenors.	B. S.
Leo Stucker.	J. P. Penberthy.
Thomas Brown.	Ray Markel.
Will Reed, Canton.	Percy Hunt, Canton.
W. S. Rigdon.	James Allen.

Messrs. Sweeney and Ess are preparing some new "gags," which will astonish the public, and the ballads and topical songs will all be new and pretty.

Death of Leonard Conold.

DALTON, April 25.—Leonard Conold, a well known resident of this place, died Tuesday morning from the effects of injuries sustained by falling headlong through an open cellarway, several weeks ago. He was a member of Massillon lodge I. O. O. F., and of Morning Star Lodge, K. of P., at Wooster. The funeral services will take place Thursday morning.

A Meeting of Coal Operators.

The coal operators interested in the Massillon district held a meeting at the Weddell Tuesday morning. A gentleman who was present said that the object of the meeting was simply to attend to some private business, and that the proceedings were not of public interest.—Cleveland Leader.

Of Course You Read

The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts, and show beyond a doubt that Hood's cures. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure to get Hood's.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequaled as a dinner pill.

Your Home at the World's Fair.

The most satisfactory solution to the problem, "Where will I find suitable and convenient lodging?" is offered by the World's Inn, Chicago.

This commodious fireproof hotel is situated within a stone's throw of the fair grounds, and is in easy reach of all hues to the heart of the city. A sufficient guarantee of its merit is the fact that the World's Inn will be under the management of Chas. E. Leland, the famous hotel man. The rates (\$2 per day European plan) are very reasonable, and will be kept the same throughout the fair.

Hood's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Outcures, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Foul Scalds, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. "A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malaria fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drugstore.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from her nose. Two physicians prescribed, but without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and much to our surprise, there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A trusty, safe, family mare. For particulars call on E. and F. H. Childs, corner Main and Erie streets.

Wants should be made known in THE INDEPENDENT want columns.

MUST CLOSE ON SUNDAY

THE ENDEAVORERS AND THE Y'S MAKE A MOVE.

Petitions Asking that the Saloons be Closed on Sunday will be Prepared and Presented to the Mayor—The Latter has Already Expressed his Views.

The recent temperance movement in this city, coupled with last Sunday's occurrences, have incited to action the members of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Christian Endeavor societies of Massillon.

On Monday evening the "Y's" held a meeting and decided to prepare petitions requesting Mayor Reed to rigidly enforce the law governing the closing of saloons on Sunday. These petitions will be circulated for signatures and will then be presented to the mayor. The Presbyterian branch of the Christian Endeavor society took similar action at a meeting held last night, and the Christian church branch will follow in the movement.

Mayor Reed was asked to day what action he will take when the petitions reach him. He said that it will be unnecessary to present them, for the occurrence of last Sunday gave ample reason for the question of closing on the Sabbath day.

Thirty Days in Jail.

The hearing of Frank Diamond was concluded this afternoon. He was given thirty days in the county jail and fined \$10 and costs, to stand committed until paid. Diamond is the man who stole \$19.75 from Charles Volk in a Railroad street saloon on Monday.

The Navarre Council.

The Navarre council did not meet last night and will not meet until the regular date, next Tuesday evening. Massillon gentlemen wanted it changed to Friday but the council decided to meet on the usual night.

Formerly physicians confounded rheumatism with gout, but they are now known to be distinct diseases. Rheumatism attacks every age; gout only adults. But whether you have to cope with one or the other, Salvation Oil will be found equally efficacious. It is by all odds the best liniment that has yet been put upon the market. Only 25 cts.

Do You Raise Crops?

If you do, drop in and see THE INDEPENDENT'S Farm Ledger. Keep account of your time, oats, stock, wheat, and so on. It is a great work. Every farmer needs one. Price one dollar. But, by subscribing for the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT (either a new subscription or a renewal) you can get the Farm Ledger and the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT for one year for one dollar. Drop in and see this splendid premium. It is well designed for its purpose.

Ex-Mayor Long

Cured of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. General Health Built up—Wife Also Greatly Benefitted.



Hon. Geo. S. Long

Is a very popular and successful lawyer of Troy, Ohio. He stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, having been mayor of the city. He writes as follows:

"In this case my brief contains a good many important points in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla which I feel it my duty to file with you. We have found the medicine of very great value at our house, as my better half and myself have both been greatly benefited by it. I got into quite a serious condition with

Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

I had very little appetite, and when I did eat suffered very severely with nausea and distress in my stomach. At times I had very severe headaches, and in the mornings would have that tired feeling and feel so dull and spiritless that I felt no inclination to attend my business.

Hood's Cures

ness. But I found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a true friend. It seemed to give strength to my weak stomach, restored my appetite, and assisted digestion, so that I can now eat heartily and enjoy it. With the disappearance of my indigestion I have also lost

Renewed Strength and Vigor,

and every day feel as though I could do three times as much work as formerly. And best of all, the benefit is not temporary, but permanent. My wife was by a weak, nervous, debilitated condition, growing weaker all the time. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good. I persuaded her to take it, and in her case, also, it seemed to work like magic. It built her up finely, and did everything you claim in saying.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Makes the Weak Strong." We are warm friends of Hood's. Give it to your family, and do not urge, pain or price, as do all druggists.

Hood's PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or irritate the bowels or druggists.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cleveland's Baking Powder

A pure cream of tartar powder. Absolutely the Best. It does more work and finer work than any other. If you do not find it exactly as represented you can return it to your grocer and he will pay you back your money.

THE SHIPS IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 26.—Every craft in New York harbor, apparently, was loaded to the water's edge, this morning, with spectators bent on seeing the fleet of war ships steam up North river. No vessels were allowed to break through the stately line. It took half an hour for the great procession to pass the forts. The signal to anchor was not given until the Bake and Philadelphia had reached a point opposite 89th street. The rear of the line, held by the Miantonomah and Dolphin, is opposite the end of 34th street.

Elton Echoes.

Mr. Baird will teach at McFarren's again this winter; Mr. Rosenberry at G. at Hill; Mr. Graber at Standa; and Mr. Kangle at Bunker Hill.

Enoch Jordan has rented the James Klinge property and is stocking up the place. Maiz Christman is his assistant.

John Bidle, of Apple Creek, was in town last week, looking after his mother's property. He will repair the house and rent it.

Medams Boughman and Orist were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Blucher at Canal Fulton, Monday.

Mr. Beck, of Yankeedom, has been buying a great many cows in this neighborhood.

Mrs. George Kriehbaum has been quite sick, but is now a little better.



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(Continued.)

CHAPTER XVII.

HE MADE A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

It so happened that the afternoon train for New York was a half hour late in drawing up at the Warhampton station. More than a dozen passengers were waiting, including Folsom Simpson and young Arthur Fairchild. Since the latter held no suspicion of the former, Simpson was able to study him at his leisure. It was an easy matter to place himself directly behind the lover, whose manner showed that he felt no more interest in the detective than in any other occupant of the car.

Simpson had done a good deal of tramping during the day and was glad of a chance for such a rest as this promised.

"It will take us a number of hours to reach New York, and I can enjoy a nap," firmly persuaded in his own mind that no risk was involved in doing so, the officer gave himself up to slumber, which continued for an hour. When he awakened, he lit one of his excellent weeds and began smoking it with the manner of a connoisseur who knows a good thing when he sees it, and especially when he gets hold of it.

"I know it is extravagant for me to indulge in these things," he mused. "Max can get along very well with the common kind, and he lectures me once in awhile on my foolishness in spending so much money on smoke; but, confound it, what's the odds? He smokes the cigars he likes best, and that is all I do. If I have to draw upon the Vedra Abajo, and mine cost more than his, it's unfortunate for me. All that a man can get out of this life is his board, clothing, lodging and a little enjoyment. Some find it in one thing and some in another. I find it in a good imported cigar. I don't drink, gamble or throw away my earnings in other directions, and if I know my own heart, which I think I do, I shall continue to indulge in perfectos as long as the mill turns out enough grit to permit me."

Mr. Arthur Fairchild, who was reading a newspaper, now interested the detective by his conduct. When he caught the aroma of Simpson's cigar, he seemed to become nervous and impatient. He fidgeted about, passed his hands through his coat and vest pockets, like one who is searching for something which he fails to find. He had probably done the same thing while Simpson was asleep.

The officer interpreted the meaning at once.

"I beg your pardon," said he, leaning forward. "I am sure I know what the trouble is. I have been caught that way myself. Will you allow me?"

And he extended one of his perfectos. Fairchild's face beamed. He looked hesitatingly at the roll of brown silken tobacco and then accepted it with a laugh and smile.

"You do not know how much I have blessed me, or rather, being a smoker yourself, you do know the favor you have done me."

"I beg you not to mention it."

"I am generally provided, but I did not discover until after the train started that I hadn't a cigar about me. As any one will do, I hunted through my pockets 20 times, hoping that I had overlooked one of them. I ran out at the first stop and bought several, but they were so atrocious that I flung them out of the window. I sat down to make a martyr of myself until we reached New York, when you upset me by lighting one of these—ah, me, this is a cigar!" and the young man spent several minutes in extracting the pleasure from the nicotine, while Simpson looked smilingly at him. We are always attracted to those for whom we have done a kindness.

The detective was inclined to push his acquaintance with Fairchild after the amusing opening, but decided that it was more prudent to refrain. He did not wish to attract too much attention to himself. It was evident that Miss Gilder's lover held no suspicion regarding him, and he did not wish him to do so, since it was his intention to interfere with the surveillance he intended to keep over him.

But the detective was studying his man closely. Although he became once more interested in his newspaper, he occasionally made an involuntary movement with his right hand. This consisted of placing the fingers under the left lapel of his coat and pressing them against his vest, as if feeling for some object.

Simpson smiled, for he knew what this meant.

"That isn't the usual place for the inside vest pocket, but he has one there, and it is nesting within the receptacle. What can Mr. Arthur Fairchild intend to do with the rajah's ruby?"

The action of the young man was involuntary, but so clearly indicative of the important truth that almost any suspicious person would have guessed that he was guarding some great treasure. There was no possibility that it could be lost while the custodian sat in the car, yet if any of our readers have been similarly placed they will understand the irresistible inclination which leads them to assure themselves every few minutes that the valuable is in place.

In accordance with his rule, Detective Simpson devoted some time to a study of his fellow passengers, and he had not been thus engaged more than 10 minutes when he made a startling discovery.

On the other side of the car, and some three seats in advance, sat an exceedingly well dressed gentleman, apparently between 80 and 40 years of age. He wore a glossy silk hat of the latest fashion, a dark diagonal suit, spotless linen, a col-

lar with the corners turned in the well known triangular shape, a silk cravat with a diamond horseshoe, while the edge of a silk handkerchief protruded from the side pocket of his coat. When he turned in his seat, a fine gold watch chain was visible in front.

This individual was smoking a choice Havana, which most of the time he held daintily between his fingers. He seemed absorbed in his paper, but probably no one besides the detective discovered that this was only pretense on his part. He sat for an hour without once shifting the position of the journal, an impossibility if he was reading the contents unless he adopted the improbable course of pursuing the same thing repeatedly.

Certainly he was not doing that. On first entering the car, as he did at Warhampton, he glanced behind him several times and then crossed his legs and assumed a posture which showed his profile to the persons sitting behind, and practically to those on either side.

The man was undeniably handsome, with his Roman nose, his glossy mustache curling gracefully at the ends, though the chin may have been a trifle too prominent. Had he chosen to display his teeth they would have shown white and regular. Altogether he formed a striking personality.

The startling discovery that Detective Simpson made was that this individual was one of the two East Indians who had come all the way from Calcutta with the resolve to secure possession of the rajah's ruby.

CHAPTER XVIII.

"OUTWITTED AS FINE AS FATE."



The young man set out to walk to the place of amusement.

The complexion of the well dressed man was like a mulatto, and his hair was as black and coarse as an American Indian's. A glance at him showed that while he may not have been exceptionally strong he was as lithe and active as a panther.

"He is one of the two that were skulking through the grounds of the Livermore house—the other night," muttered Simpson. "I have never met the couple by daylight, but that fellow's profile shows him to be the one that climbed the tree and peered through the window at the interior. It was his companion who attacked and would have given me my quarters but for those cigars."

Whenever the train drew up at the station, Warhampton, for it was he—quietly shifted his position so as to observe any one that might leave the car. This was done constantly that no one noticed it except Simpson.

"He is skulking Fairchild, but does he suspect me?"

The detective could not tell altogether certain on this matter, but he was almost positive that the seamy had no thought of him. The dense gloom which reigned during their first and only meeting prevented any view of their features, though the silhouette thrown against the yellow background of the window gave the American an immense advantage. But for the exceeding swiftness of the fellow's complexion, stamping his nationality too plainly to be mistaken, it is unlikely that Simpson would have penetrated his identity.

"He is after Fairchild. He knows or at least suspects that he has the gem with him, and he is prepared to take desperate chances to gain it, for he has already run great risk. The final struggle must take place very soon in the city of New York."

The detective considered the question of frankly making known to the young man the situation. Thus warned, and with the companionship of himself to help guard the treasure, there surely ought to be no personal risk at all.

But the officer was forced to consider the eventualities. He would have to show his own character and was sure to awaken suspicion regarding himself. Fairchild would be put on his guard against him and more than likely would repel his offer of friendly aid.

"I have the advantage over both in knowing the precise situation, while neither of them suspects me—that is," he added, "I don't think he does."

Since it was important that this question should be decided before reaching a simple strategem. When the train made its last halt, he rose from his seat, valise and cane in hand, and left the car by the rear door.

As he did so he managed to keep Fairchild and the Asiatic in his field of vision. Neither bestowed a glance upon him.

That settled the question as the officer wished it settled.

Since there was no possibility of either of his men leaving the train before the arrival at the Grand Central station, Simpson did not return to the smoker, but seated himself in the car immediately behind him, where he had the best position for seeing all that was to be seen.

It was growing dusk when the heavily loaded train came to a stop in the immense depot and the passengers left and began moving along the long platform. The detective easily caught sight of Fairchild and was not surprised to observe the East Indian walking directly behind him. The former carried a small traveling bag, but the American's, which was considerably larger, had evidently been given in charge of an expressman.

It is a long distance from Forty-second street to the Astor House, but Fairchild seemed to feel the need of exercise. He disregarded the solicitations of the cabmen, and paying no heed to the surface or elevated cars walked toward Broadway, striking into a brisk pace and turning southward on reaching that great thoroughfare.

"I can walk it as well as he," reflected Simpson, "but I would prefer to ride. Hello!"

In some way unaccountable to him the East Indian had vanished. He was visible only a moment before, but had whisked out of sight as if the ground had opened and swallowed him.

"I don't understand the meaning of that, but it isn't he that is of so much interest to me as this other fellow. He has the rajah's ruby, and it is that which is the magnet that just now is drawing me into this confounded leg exercise."

Quite certain, however, that the seamy would turn up again, probably when least expected, the detective continued at the heels of Fairchild, keeping so well to the rear, however, that he was not likely to notice him if he happened to look behind him.

But the young man conducted himself like one accustomed to the city. He occasionally bestowed a glance at the show windows, stopped to learn the cause of a crowd that had collected at Union square and then strode straight down Broadway until he reached the well known Astor House, which has been the temporary home of so many thousands of distinguished and of unknown people since its erection many years ago.

Fairchild made his way up stairs to the office, where he registered. So many other guests were in the room that Simpson did not hesitate to step inside for the same purpose.

He stood at the elbow of the young man as he transcribed his name in a large, round hand, and the detective wrote his directly beneath.

"I have a package which I would like to leave in the safe until tomorrow," said the former to the clerk.

"All right," responded the latter, awaiting the handing of the article to him. Fairchild reached his right hand inside his vest and drew out a small object wrapped in brown paper. He seemed to wish to add some extra instructions, but probably reflected that that was unnecessary since anything entrusted to the safe of the hotel was as secure as if in the vaults of the Bank of England.

"That is the rajah's ruby," was the thought of Simpson, who quietly watched the proceeding. "It is near its end—that is so far as any interest I have in it is concerned. I wonder what has become of my dusky friend from Calcutta."

He was nowhere in sight, and Fairchild took himself down stairs to the rotunda for his dinner after having given orders that his baggage should be sent to his room immediately on its arrival—a somewhat unnecessary instruction on his part.

It might be thought that now, since the all important jewel was lodged in the safe of the Astor House, it was altogether a work of supererogation on the part of the detective to shadow the gentleman who had placed it there.

Of what further interest was Arthur Fairchild to him? He could not enter the orbit of his anxiety until the gem should once more come into his immediate custody. Was it not safe, therefore, to dismiss him from further thought until that contingency should arrive?

Possibly Simpson might have done this but for the well grounded fear, as he conceived it, that the young man was in personal danger from the subtle East Indian that had followed him from Warhampton. That miscreant was prepared to commit any crime, and it concerned that the other still had the ruby with him he was likely to assail him in some unsuspected corner of the city.

"We will dismiss the rajah's ruby from consideration for the present," was the officer's decision, and I will take upon myself to act as a bodyguard to the betrothed lover of Miss Evelyn Gilder."

Still another question perplexed the detective. Where was the second East Indian and what was he up to?

Simpson had made the mistake of acting as though there was but one upon a former memorable occasion, and he did not intend to repeat that well nigh fatal blunder.

"Those two fellows are plotting mischief somewhere in this great city, and Arthur Fairchild will be fortunate if he sees the morrow's sun without an encounter with them."

Meanwhile the young man, having finished his meal, had withdrawn from the lunch counter and was looking over a morning paper. A glance at the page as he passed convinced Simpson that he was trying to fix upon some desirable place of amusement to visit that evening.

"Miss Gilder needn't distress herself about him," was Simpson's conclusion. "He won't forget her amid the excitement and temptations of the great city."

It was yet comparatively early in the evening, and instead of taking a cab or the cars the young man set out to walk to the place of amusement which he had decided to visit.

Simpson felt like protesting.

"How long is he going to keep this thing up? I'm not as fond of walking as he, and he ought to have some consideration for me."

Nevertheless there was no help for it, and the officer bravely set himself to the task. Could he have known whether the other was wending his footsteps he would have ridden to the place and there awaited him, but the only means of learning was by sticking to him, and he did that unflinchingly until Fairchild bought a ticket at the Academy of Music and passed in to enjoy the presentation of the "Old Homestead."

As usual, there was a large audience, but the officer succeeded in securing a seat a short way behind the young man, who, if he noticed the persistence with which the other turned up, gave no evidence of such knowledge.

Settling himself down to witness the quaint and homelike presentation, Detective Simpson did not forget the two

dusky fellows with whom he had had such a stirring experience some nights before. With seeming carelessness he glanced around the large building and could not avoid a start when he observed the East Indian seated directly abreast of Fairchild, but on the opposite side of the aisle.

He was on the end seat, fumbling the programme with his delicately gloved hands, as though he were a regular attendant of such places and somewhat bored with the treat about to be offered him.

"He is a keen one," reflected the officer, "for, though I lost sight of him for a good while, he has kept track of Fairchild and will not lose him until he makes one effort at least to recover the ruby."

The house rapidly filled up, and soon Uncle Josh made his appearance, to the delight of the spectators.

Detective Simpson had witnessed the play before, but he would have found entertainment in it again could he have been able to forget the two individuals in the house whom he had accompanied from that little town in Connecticut to the metropolis of the country. They were never absent from his thoughts, and from his coin of vantage his eyes continually passed from one to the other.

There could be no mistaking the interest of Fairchild. He laughed, became serious almost to tears and applauded continually. He was all unconscious of the presence of any one else in the house besides himself. Doubtless he would have been delighted could he have had a certain fair one then in Warhampton at his side to share his pleasure, but that was out of the question.

From his seat opposite, the East Indian occasionally glanced across at the young man. He showed no special interest in him that would have attracted the notice of any one besides the observant officer. There was no call for him to turn often toward his intended victim, for the latter was sure to stay where he was until the performance was over.

The evening was half finished when the Asiatic suddenly turned his head and looked at the people behind him. Doing so, he showed his countenance for the first time to the full view of Folsom Simpson.

The latter almost fell to the floor.

"Outwitted as sure as fate!" he gasped.

Catching up his hat he bounded from his seat and rushed headlong out of the door, like one whose life was in deadly peril. The people stared at him, doubtless believing he was a madman, but he cared nothing for that.

He was alone with excitement. Dashing through the door, he shouted the instant he reached the sidewalk:

"A cab! A cab! Heaven's to think that such a trick should have been played on me, fool that I am!"

Then he added in the bitterness of his shagrin and despair:

"Too late! Too late! The rajah's ruby is lost!"

CHAPTER XIX.

HIS SUSPICION OF HIS IDENTITY WAS CONFIRMED.



"Why don't you get it?" roared Simpson. The man who is in a furious hurry is sure to find the most expediting obstacles in his path.

It has been said that when the East Indian seated in the New York Academy of Music turned his head so that Detective Simpson for the first time gained a full view of his face the officer nearly fell from his seat in his excitement.

That view of the seamy's countenance was a revelation to him.

The man was one of the couple that had come around the world from Calcutta to recover the rajah's ruby, and that had made such a deadly assault on the detective in the grounds of the Livermore house.

But he was not the one that had accompanied Simpson and Arthur Fairchild from Warhampton that day. He was Wichman—this was Lugo.

While the two resembled each other in appearance, no one could have a fair view of the respective countenances and mistake their identity.

This resemblance and the fact that they were both dressed in the same fashionable costume led Detective Simpson to make a natural error when he observed one of them seated a short way in front of him, but, as we have shown, when this same subtle miscreant turned his face into full view he committed a fatal blunder himself, for he instantly apprised the officer of the truth, whereas had he but refrained from this facial exposure Simpson would never have dreamed who he was until the dismissal of the audience from the building, and then all hope would have been gone.

Thus it was that the whole astounding plot flashed upon the officer. Despite his certainty that his own identity was unsuspected, Wichman knew him and his business, and had played a mortally clever trick upon him. He had substituted Lugo for himself, doing it with such skill that Simpson's suspicion was lulled until the moment named.

Where was Wichman?

Where else but at the Astor House, engaged in carrying out his astounding scheme to gain possession of the rajah's ruby?

Aye, by means of the device named he had thrown the detective off the track and gained two, three or more hours in which to work out his plot without fear of interference from detectives or police officers.

While Simpson was sitting in the place

of amusement, looking at the scenes on the stage and "between the acts" bestowing some attention to two of the personages in the assembly, the arch mover in the villainy was getting in the finest kind of work.

The precise nature of that work remained to be learned, but Detective Simpson was convinced that he knew what it was.

At any rate he could not reach the Astor House a moment too soon. He believed that if he could be shot either from a columbia he would not arrive in time. In other words, the irreparable mischief had already been done.

But there remained the possibility that it had not.

Hence the furious haste of the officer may be understood. It was rare that he became wild with excitement, but this was one of those rare occasions.

He was fairly dancing when he shot out of the front of the building and frantically called for a cab.

A number were within hearing, and instantly a furious strife took place between a couple as to which should reach him first.

In their haste their wheels became interlocked at the moment Simpson yanked open the door and plunged inside.

Finding that the vehicle did not start, the single passenger jerked open the door again and demanded in vigorous language the reason why.

The cabmen paid no attention to him, but shook their whips at each other, called out bad names, seemed on the point of coming to blows and tried to proceed in opposite directions without unhooking the wheels of their hacks.

Seeing the state of things, Folsom Simpson, despite the fact that he was a strictly moral and conscientious man, uttered a swear word, but let us hope that the recording angel dropped a tear on it and blotted it out forever.

The officer came within a hair of breaking his neck, owing to the abruptness with which he took a broader out of the cab. His derby rolled off. He made several desperate efforts to catch it, during which it bounded back and forth and up and down between his hands as a ball does when a juggler is giving an exhibition, and then rolled under the heels of one of the horses.

He was in the act of stooping over to recover it when an urchin standing near called out:

"Look out, mister! That hoss is an awful kicker and will knock the top of your head off. Give me a quarter and I'll get your hat for you."

"Get it quick, then! I don't understand why he won't kick you as readily as me, but I don't care if he does if you will only get the infernal thing for me. Why don't you get it?" roared Simpson purple with rage.

"Yes, sir, I'm gettin' it," meekly replied the lad, stooping down by the heels of the animal, who would not have stirred had a pack of firecrackers been exploded under him.

But no created being ever equaled a New York boy for pure, unadulterated mischief. While wearing the appearance of a lamb being led to the slaughter, he is only awaiting a chance to show his innate devilry.

It is inconceivable how it was done, but it cannot be doubted that this youngster had the art of manipulating things in a way so that at the right moment the horse lifted one foot and placed it down on the top of Mr. Simpson's excellent hat. The hoof would have gone through had not the headgear rushed out flat.

Some minutes were required before the hat could be freed of the horseshoe, and during the stepping about the animal trampled it again with both hoofs. When at last the urchin handed the battered wreck to the fierce owner, he said:

"Please, mister, can't you give me an extra quarter for that?"

Simpson deliberately handed him a half dollar.

"It's because you did it on purpose. You deserve it. You're bound to succeed in life if you have half a chance."

By this time, it may be said, Detective Simpson was in a state of resigned dejection. During the little side performance, which really occupied but a few moments, other hackmen had become acquainted with his need and were on hand, while the original couple were quarreling more vigorously than ever.

"How soon can you get me to the Astor House?" he inquired of an intelligent looking Irishman.

"And how soon, sor, do yeess wish to arrive at the same?"

"If it is possible, I would like to make it some time within a week."

"I can do that with half a day to spare. In yeddy?"

But the detective paused with his foot on the step.

"It's a pretty good drive, but I'll give you \$10 if you do it inside of 15 minutes."

"Whoop! Your money is as good as aimed!" said the jubilant driver, slamming the door and instantly rattling off at the highest speed in which he dared indulge.

We repeat the remark we made a few minutes ago—the man who is in a furious hurry is sure to find the most expediting obstacles in his path.

The cab was bowling along at a lively rate when the driver was obliged to turn into a side street because of a fire, which, breaking out a short time before, had blocked all traffic on a portion of Broadway. This so gorged the bystreets that despite the Irishman's eagerness to earn the big fee he was obliged to bring his horse down to a walk and pick his way with extreme care. Once he was brought to a standstill. He resorted to the usual remedy at such times—vociferous profanity and abuse of everybody within sound of his voice, but it did not operate with its usual success.

Meanwhile Detective Simpson was sitting back in a cab and grimly gnawing his lips. Like the peppery man in somewhat similar circumstances, he felt he could not do justice to the occasion and therefore did not make the attempt. He had done the best to straighten out his ruined derby, but it cannot be said that the effort was much of a success.

Within the bosom of the officer, however, a tempest was raging which was

held in subjection only by the most determined effort of his will.

"What is the use of my going to the Astor House?" he asked himself repeatedly. "There is no possibility of reaching there in time to prevent the success of this plot. Why didn't I have enough sense when I learned that these two barbarians were pitted against me to withdraw from the case and tell Varick that it was only left for us to throw up the sponge and retire? I imagined I was playing it fine on them, while they were grinning in their sleeves all the time."

As the cab, however, rapidly neared the hotel Simpson's impatient anxiety increased. He began to think that possibly he might arrive in time. The East Indian, confident that he had an hour or two at command, would proceed with the utmost caution for the purpose of disarming all possible suspicion.

The driver had not earned his \$10, for he was more than 20 minutes on the route, but the officer could not afford to dispute with him when seconds might be worth a fortune.

He drew a bill of the right denomination from his wallet and handed it to the driver while the cab was drawing up at the curb. The door was shoved open, Simpson leaped out and went through, and among the interposing crowd as fast as he could without overturning people or being overturned himself.

As he entered the office he saw but a single man ahead of him. He was talking with the clerk, who held a paper in his hand, the back of the other being toward the detective.

But his suspicion of his identity was confirmed when he caught sight of his face. It was the East Indian that had ridden in the smoking car that afternoon from Warhampton to New York.

With a prayer of thankfulness that, as it looked, he had arrived in time after all to prevent the consummation of the atrocious plot, Detective Simpson decided to hold back long enough to learn whether it was too late to interfere.

"At any rate," he muttered, "there will be a row before he gets out of here with that package in the safe."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure.

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It is always of interest and value to One Lady to know just what another lady does when both are placed in precisely similar circumstances. That which brought health, comfort, happiness, freedom from pain and relief from long and wearisome sickness for one person is certain to do so for another.

PLEASE READ THE ADVICE OF AN OHIO LADY.

Dr. J. B. MARCHESI, Utica, N. Y. Dear Sir:—When your samples came I was under care of two good Physicians, being treated for female complaints combined with Urinary troubles of several years standing. After taking the samples I felt like a new woman, but fearing a relapse and wishing to continue to a perfect cure, I purchased a bottle of your Druggist. I never expected to see a well day again, but am cured. I advise all suffering women to try your Wonderful Uterine Catholicon and Cleansing Wash.

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OMINOUS SELF HELP.

DR. F. L. OSWALD ON THE COURT OF JUDGE LYNCH.

Justice as a Tribunal of Last Appeal. The Santa Hermandad—Vehmic Courts. Origin of the Mafia—Judge Lynch in the United States.

(Special Correspondence.)

CINCINNATI, April 20.—The strange fallacy which Jeremy Bentham defines as the "error of mistaking the symbol for the fact" has opposed numberless obstacles to the progress of natural freedom, but has only rarely confused the popular conceptions of natural justice.

In vital emergencies the worship of Themis and her sister Invidia is always apt to yield to an elder instinct of the human mind, and the enforcement of grossly iniquitous laws has thus often been baffled by the acts of a tribunal that



REVIVAL OF VEHMIC COURT.

recognizes no higher court of appeal. Human beings, enjoying the use of their reason and the advantages of co-operation, will not put up with injustice so long as they can get justice by methods of their own. The only way to counteract that tendency to judicial self help is the plan adopted by the sultan of Morocco, who hunts political malcontents like wild beasts, and by obliging them to devote all their energies to the problem of survival leaves them no chance to interfere with his peculiar system of administration.

But the first breathing spell of such outlaws results in conspiracies, and neither the ingenuity of Egyptian priests kings nor the truculence of mediæval despots could prevent reaction against the abuse of this power. When the social order of Spain was subverted by the terror of the Moorish arms, robber castles sprang up like fungi on the hills of the peninsula, and the plunder stored behind their thick walls enabled their proprietors to revel in luxury, while industrious mechanics had to eat bread of sorbas—the sweepings of the flour mills—and in many cases had to sell their half grown children to save their infants from starvation.

The ramparts of the robber strongholds defied the wrath of the king. A share of their booty purchased the connivance of the Moors and biased the decision of the courts. But the verdict of the vox populi could not be thus silenced, and in 1283 a troop of Aragon hidalgos, returning from a successful surprise of a merchant convoy, were in their turn surprised to see 23 of their colleagues dangling from a crossroad tree. A new power had appeared on the political stage of the peninsula. The Santa Hermandad, which for a twelvemonth had gathered and organized its forces in absolute secrecy, had celebrated its second birthday by a memorable assertion of its power, and henceforth highway robbery ceased to rank with what our life insurance companies term "medium safe employments."

The Vehmic courts of northern Germany, too, made feudal despots tremble in their strongholds, and about the middle of the fourteenth century had extended their influence all over central Europe till even princes hesitated to defy the summons of the Fris Graf, the dread grand master of the secret brotherhood.

For thoroughness of organization and success the Vehmic courts form a phenomenon unparalleled in the history of the human race unless we shall except the portent of the French revolution, when a whole nation upheaved its upper strata in a desperate appeal to the arbitrament of fundamental facts—

Those oracles that set the world aflame. Nor ceased to burn till kingdoms were no more, though the Sicilian Mafia at one period of its development is said to have attained a membership of 55,000 "regulars," with a large reserve force of novices and acceptable candidates. In its struggle against the representatives of the government that remarkable organization at last became identified with the principle of lawlessness, but owed its first success undoubtedly to its crusades against official tyrants and semifeudal oppressors of the poor.

In our own country the name of "lynch law" has been applied to three widely different modes of deviation from the regular forms of justice. On the thinly settled frontiers mobs of indignant pioneers in reply anticipated the establishment of less informal though not always more impartial courts. Their extermination committees were bribe proof, as fear proof, and their abhorrence of pettifoggery chicanery was equalled only by their contempt of conventional forms, as during that memorable convention of the California Regulators (or "Vigilantes," as their Spanish-American colleagues called them) when two of the principal orators engaged in a friendly boxing match to settle the question of forensic precedence.

In the midst of the deliberations a foreign spectator noticed an individual standing a little apart from the center of attraction and utilizing his modicum of elbow room to twirl a cigarette. "Whom are they going to hang anyhow, sir?" asked the foreigner. "Got a match, partner?" inquired the man with the cigarette. "Thanks." And then, as if inci-

dentally reverting to the original question: "Whom are they going to choke, you say? Well, stranger, I ought to know. If I ain't much mistaken, it's myself."

The White Cap outrages had an entirely different origin. They were variously ascribed to a reaction against failures of justice and to the intrigues of nativists ("Know Nothings"), but a young fellow of Shelby county, Ind., let the true cat out of the bag when he confessed that "hunting and fishing are mighty near played out hereabouts; no circus been round here these last two years, so the boys couldn't stand it no longer, and we managed to get up a little fun of our own after dark."

The raids of the masked night riders were a reaction against a failure not of justice, but of moral jurisprudence, in providing some suitable substitute for the rural sports of primitive Hoosierdom when the woods abounded with coons and deer and the streams with fish. A handful of spiders imprisoned without a supply of flies will soon tackle each other, and the sport furnished descendants of Daniel Boone yielded to the temptation of hunting their fellow men.

A much more ominous phase of judicial self help has now and then alarmed the conservative citizens of our southern border states. Events like the auto da fe of Paris, Tex., and the subsequent riots of southern Mississippi and Georgia reveal the existence of latent passions which "a mere spark may kindle into devouring flames, and which in their revolt against resistance may at any moment shake the foundations of our social system," to use the words of a representative southern politician.

No change in the bylaws of ethics will indeed ever obviate the assertion of that portentous power, and no plea against extremes of individual suffering has ever prevailed against the disposition to enforce the vindication of principles supposed to involve the welfare of the community. The Roman republic at the very time when it protected the small communities of the upper Alps in the enjoyment of their municipal freedom sanctioned the utter demolition of the only city whose prestige could endanger that of its conquerors, and Charlemagne, the champion of civilization, ordered the execution of 4,000 Saxon noblemen whose heroism had imperiled the success of his mission of culture. Dread and the sense of public duty rather than the wanton love of cruelty steered the arm of the Spartan patriot against the rebellious Helot and the heart of the inquisitor against the appeals of his victims.

The scene of the Texas auto da fe is a town rather conspicuous for its efforts in behalf of temperance, charity and humane education, but the victim of its wrath represented the most odious type of a race whose possible usurpation of power the creoles have come to associate with the ruin of Caucasian civilization. Besides, his crime was one that has never been condoned even in communities that permit political orators and rival lovers to spice their controversies with pistol balls. The frequency of that crime, moreover, has too clearly demonstrated the inadequacy of legislative safeguards. Its perpetrators have too often contrived to take refuge behind legal quibbles, and



REGULATORS AT WORK.

in some of its phases the explosion of popular fury indicated the Titanic force of the primitive vendetta instinct in its revolt against petty masquerading in the guise of justice. F. L. OSWALD.

Good News From South Dakota. (Special Correspondence.)

ABERDEEN, S. D., April 20.—I have spent some little time in traveling through North and South Dakota recently, and I am strongly impressed with the changes that have taken place since 1885. At that time the Dakotas were beginning to feel the depression following the years of "boom" and inflation incident to the completion of the Northern Pacific road in the north and the influx of population in the south. There was no crash and little distress, but the influx of population to a country suited to agriculture, but with scarcely the scratch of a plan on hundreds of square miles of its broad level lands, demanded capital, and the many young men who had come west with little but brain, muscle and energy were forced to look elsewhere for employment.

The South Dakota of today is on a much more substantial footing than in the days of glistering promises and wild-eyed booms. Irrigation in some parts and the certainty of more regular crops will make her a healthy state. The newly opened lands of the Sioux reservation beyond the Missouri river make room for a large population, but South Dakota is by no means putting forward the temptations of former years to induce immigration. She wants capital and offers safe investment and fair returns for it.

The Dakotas of the early eighties was an uncultivated plain, the paradise of the real estate speculator and the boom shark. Two things work the difference in the Dakota of the early nineties—viz, the disappearance of the 2 per cent a month "investment companies" and the enormous increase in the acreage of wheat. CHARLES HANCOCK GRAY.

A THEATRICAL REVIEW.

A Very Clever Travesty on "Lady Windermere's Fan."

"THE POET AND THE PUPPETS."

The Burlesque Is Quite Funny—May Robson's Original Three-legged Dance—Alexander Salvini—"The Guardsman"—"Arabian Nights"—Other Chit-chat.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Charles Frohman is the owner of the American rights of Oscar Wilde's English society play, "Lady Windermere's Fan," which has ended a long run at Palmer's theater, and just around the corner at the Garden theater he has had a travesty of that very play, entitled "The Poet and the Puppets," running to big houses.



SCENE FROM "THE GUARDSMAN."

This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the aim of "The Poet and the Puppets" is to prove that Oscar Wilde did not originate all or any of the bright situations and sayings in "Lady Windermere's Fan," but appropriated them from several sources.

This travesty was first performed last summer by Charles Hawtreys, a comedian of ability, while Oscar Wilde's play was the vogue in the English capital. It is a bright skit, but I really cannot discover anything that would indicate what might be called staying qualities.

At the rise of the curtain Oscar Wilde is seen seated at a table. He thinks aloud and finally decides to write a play. Believing that it would be decidedly out of place to do anything so commonplace as to be original, he summons to his aid a fairy. This fairy, impersonated by plump May Irwin, attired in a light blue robe of problematical texture, gradually rises through a trapdoor, majestically waving her wand, the machinery sticks, and Miss Irwin says to Oscar Wilde that it is rather an embarrassing predicament for a fairy. Oscar nods assent, goes over and tries to lift her to the stage, but her awkwardness and the attraction of gravitation are too much for his aesthetic brand of strength, so he quietly turns around and calls two stage hands, who speedily land her on the stage.

After some conversation with Oscar as to the ways and means to be employed in the construction of a modern society play the fairy summons to their aid the shades of Shakespeare, Henrik Ibsen, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Augustin Daly and Bronson Howard, who promise to render all the assistance in their power. From that time "The Poet and the Puppets" degenerates into a genuine variety show, more farcical than the most plotless farce comedy. But it is very amusing nevertheless, although I seriously question whether it would be more than half appreciated by a person who



ALEXANDER SALVINI AS DON CESAR.

had not seen "Lady Windermere's Fan." May Irwin, being a graduate from the vaudeville stage, naturally carried off the honors of the performance and sang several very catchy songs, including a pathetic trifle: Daddy wouldn't buy me the Bowery, Daddy wouldn't buy me the Bowery, He bought me Union square, But for that I didn't care, I'd rather have the Bow-er-ee.

A happy conceit in "The Poet and the Puppets" was Oscar Wilde's halo, which followed him wherever he went. If he happened to get out of range on one side, "imp" went the calcium on the other side of the stage, and the halo was once more in evidence.

May Robson, original as she always is, introduced a three-legged dance which satirized the town. Miss Robson can't dance a little bit (she admits that in her song), but she makes a bit nevertheless. She does the split, puts one foot—the false one—over her shoulder and twists that extra limb around in a manner that would put the much vaunted French quadrille dancers of the "Black Crook" to the blush—if they ever blush. The superfluous nether appendage is strapped to her waist—I presume—and is perfectly flat as far as the knee. From there down it looks just like the genuine article.

Naturally she can do wonderful things with such a flexible and uncomplaining member, and she does them. "Imitation is the sincerest flattery," and already Miss Robson's dance has been copied by a woman who goes through a series of four-legged saltatorial evolutions. Miss Robson's funny because it appeared natural.

Imitation is perforce inane in the extreme. The "Guardsman," a humorous play in three acts by those well known collaborators, George R. Sims and Cecil Raleigh, seems to have scored a hit at the Lyceum theater. Georgia Cayvan is not in the cast, and her place is very acceptably filled by Maude Harrison, whose excellent work in the part of Daphne Lovell has raised her

greatly in the estimation of New York theater goers.

"The Guardsman" is not considered by most persons as a to the usual standard of Lyceum plays, being too farcical and containing too many side doors into which people are conveniently pushed when it becomes inconvenient to have them there. Still every one agrees that it is very funny, and it will for that reason probably be a success. The plot, what there is of it, is devoted first to getting the actors involved in all sorts of complications and afterward to extricating them.

By the way, it is rumored that Manager Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum will organize a company of comedians which will divide time with the regular company at its theater. This will throw Southern into the line. I understand that it is Mr. Frohman's intention to have the young comedian play his annual New York engagement at the Lyceum theater, as it is devoted first to getting the actors involved in all sorts of complications and afterward to extricating them.

Alexander Salvini appears to have "caught on" at the Manhattan Opera House, where he is presenting "Don Cesar de Bazan" in an elaborate manner. This actor has been seen in the title role of this play in nearly every city of importance in the United States, and his performance here would therefore be superfluous. Miss Maida Craig, his leading lady, who was last seen here during Thomas W. Keene's recent engagement at the Union Square, has not been cordially received in "Don Cesar de Bazan." She is by no means an improvement on Salvini's former leading lady, Judith Berolde, who was married at Balahe not long ago and, I believe, temporarily left the stage.

Miss Berolde, besides being a handsome woman of commanding presence, possesses magnetism and a picturesque method, in which Miss Craig is entirely lacking. Besides, Miss Berolde is really a better actress. Miss Craig is to be a joint star with Frederick Paulding next season, and the dramatic critics are busy guessing what the combination will prove a successful one.

Miss Berolde, the colored soprano, who has sung in the opera house, where she will sing at a number of concerts during the World's Fair, has had so much that is false printed for her early life and career that the truth will perhaps be of interest. In the first place, she was never captured by Indians. That story she denounces as absurd. She was born in Kentucky less than 20 years ago and left for Europe when she



MELIE NIKITA.

was 12. The fact that Maurice Strakosch had partially written for her an opera containing the Indian capture episode gave rise to the ridiculous story.

The young singer is an exceptionally beautiful woman and a charming and intelligent conversationalist. Her principal triumphs have been achieved in Russia, to which country she will return at the close of her Chicago engagement. This gifted girl is the possessor of various foreign honors, among them a medal and diploma from the court of Sax-Coburg-Gotha, of whose composer-duk she is a great favorite. The distinction carries with it an income of 2,000 marks. Nikita, being the most youthful singer of any nation who has ever earned it, Nikita says she likes best to sing in "Roméo and Juliet" and "Faust," both of which she studied closely with Gounod himself. Her warm friends number some of the greatest living musicians, among them Tchaikovsky, under whose baton she sang in St. Petersburg.

When 16 years Frohman's comedians inaugurated the last week of their long engagement at the Standard theater with the production of "Arabian Nights" by Sydney Grundy. The play is new to America. The story hinges upon the romantic adventures of a young married man named Arthur Hummingtop, who, during his wife's absence on a visit to the country, discovers his evening reading for the first time the well known tales of "The Arabian Nights." These oriental stories fire his imagination to such a degree that he becomes inspired to put one or two of them to a modern practical test. Disguised as Haroun al Raschid, Hummingtop sallies forth one evening in search of adventure. In the park he meets a young lady, to whom in a fatherly way he offers his protection and escorts her home. The night being chilly, he lends her his handkerchief to put around her neck, forgetting that upon this piece of linen his mother-in-law had in her practical way inscribed his full name and address.



MRS. AGNES MILLER.

The young lady turns out to be Rose Columbian, the celebrated stage percha girl, a slack wire acrobat and equilibrist performing at a well known variety theater in London.

Hummingtop's mother-in-law surprises him with the gutta percha girl, and to avoid a domestic scene he introduces her to his wife's mother as his expected niece from America. The slack wire performer carries out the deception until the real niece turns up and Mrs. Hummingtop returns. Ludicrous explanations ensue, and Hummingtop finally explains matters to his wife and her enraged mother. Agnes Miller made a hit as the gutta percha girl.

OCTAVIA CORN.

FOR THE SOUL'S SAKE.

Christian People Will Find a Heartly Welcome at the World's Fair.

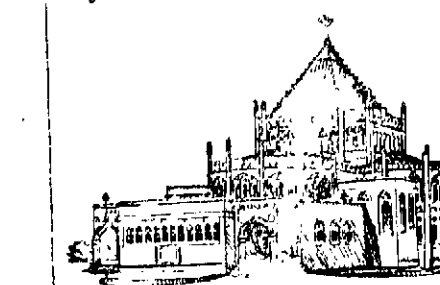
(Special Correspondence.)

CHICAGO, April 20.—The religious wants of our World's fair visitors are not to be overlooked, although it is hardly necessary to suggest that this is a matter that does not properly come within the province of the administrative department. The World's fair management has provided for the recreation and amusement, the eating and drinking, of the millions that it expects to entertain as its guests, likewise for their sleeping, their conveyance from the center of the city, and in a hundred and one other ways, large and small, for their general convenience. They have in a word made ample provision—or what appears to be such—for minds and bodies. It is left to the Christian element of Chicago to care for the souls.

The World's fair city will not prove itself remiss in this important particular, and although there has been no concerted movement, or rather a union of all the denominations, to the end that a great religious feast may be spread in Chicago this summer, yet the various pastors and congregations are alive to the responsibility that devolves upon them and are already making plans that the great pilgrimage of worshippers shall not suffer for want of spiritual meat.

I was talking this morning with the pastor of one of the largest churches on the south side of the city—a silver-tongued orator whose voice has been heard and whose fame has spread in nearly every state and territory of the Union, a man endowed with such a power of moving his hearers as is vouchsafed to few pulpit workers nowadays. He told me that he expects to be in harness this summer as he has never been before in the 60 years of his life. He took his vacation in midwinter so that for the rest of the year he might be able to devote himself, week in and week out, without interruption, to the cause of his Master.

From the first week in May until the end of the visiting procession is vanishing from view his voice is likely to be nightly raised in praise and prayer and exhortation. His congregation would be characterized as an aristocratic one if we were huddled in Chicago with class distinctions. It certainly is a wealthy one, but its membership, whether communicants or simply pew renters, will cheerfully vacate their favorite location and go to the rear of the big audience chamber, or up in the gallery if need be, so that the strangers within their gates may be given the best seat at the serv-



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BUILDING.

ices and made to feel that they are thrice welcome. Every night the deacons will meet in the parlors of all churches, and visiting believers from all over the world, whether they are affiliated with this particular denomination or not, will be assured of a hearty hand grasp and a kindly greeting that comes from the heart.

This is not an isolated instance, but simply an indication of what is to be done on a general scale to the end that our visitors may feel that, although they are away from their own churches and their familiar religious surroundings, they are yet in a Christian city, with the warmth of Christian fraternity on every hand. Fifteen pastors, representing churches with a membership of considerably over 10,000, have united together for the purpose of securing a convenient location where services can be held for those who share the views of these churches in religious matters. Suitable headquarters in a central portion of the city, where visitors may be received and welcomed on week days, are now being sought, and the Auditorium, or maybe one of the immense armories, will be secured for mass religious services on Sunday afternoons.

Sunday school scholars as well as their teachers are also to be well cared for. Funds have been subscribed, thanks to the energy of the local representatives of the International Sunday School association and the generosity of friends of the rising generation throughout the land, for a World's fair model Sunday school building. Perhaps it might not be invidious in this connection to remark that over one-half of the amount required was contributed by Cook county and other sections of Illinois alone.

The structure will be a kind of religious headquarters, where Christian workers may meet and exchange ideas and experiences, while it will afford accommodation for Sunday school conferences and evangelistic meetings. These latter, according to the plans as outlined, will be under the direction of Dwight L. Moody, the noted evangelist. Noonday revival services will be a feature of the programme, and as the building will be in close proximity to the fair grounds the prayers of praise of the worshippers will mingle every midday with the strains from the monster organ in Festival hall.

For many a year to come hundreds of thousands of people, scattered maybe over the face of the globe, may treasure one of the most precious of the many souvenirs that will be carried away from Jackson park. This will be a copy of the New Testament. It will be obtainable at the exhibit of the American Bible society in the building devoted to manufactures and liberal arts, or rather in Department L of that vast structure, to be found in the gallery that runs its entire length. A first instalment—no less than 250,000 copies—will be stacked up in the Broadway of the city when the fair gates open on the 1st of May. This souvenir of the American Bible society will be sold for the asking, without money and without price.

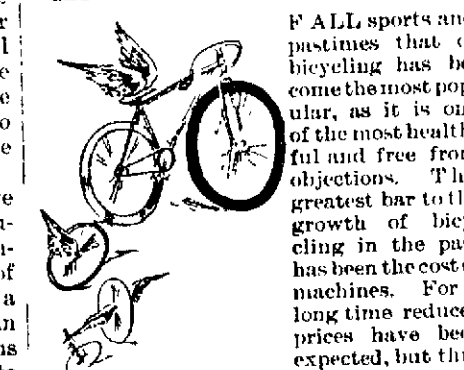
HENRY M. HUNT.

IN THE CYCLING WORLD.

News and Notes of Interest to Wheelmen.

THE CHICAGO-BUFFALO RACE.

The Cost of Cycling—Weight of Racing Machines—Accommodations at the World's Fair—The International Races—News and Notes of General Interest, Etc.



ALL sports and pastimes that of bicycling has become the most popular, as it is one of the most healthful and free from objections. The greatest bar to the growth of bicycling in the past has been the cost of machines. For a long time reduced prices have been expected, but thus far they have failed to materialize to any extent except as to the effect of placing a large number of secondhand wheels on the market, which must of course be second hand figures. Yet competition even among the first class dealers is rather sharp and not particularly friendly. Prices of the best machines are, however, higher than they were, rather than lower.

There is a large number of trades which distinctly invite fraud, but the cycle business is not one of these. It is a trade in which risks of all sorts abound. A bad season will cause a slackness in the demand for new wheels, and so makers are left with considerable stock on hand, especially if they have made preparations to meet an anticipated demand, and then there is the added risk that the fashion may change and make the whole of that stock practically valueless. A trade that has to stand against such risks as these must necessarily set some higher price upon its goods than a trade where risks are small, and this is one of the very laws of the theory of economy. We would not advise any one who has the very latest idea of going in for cycling to wait until some substantial reduction has been made in the price.

A Great Road Race.

A 25 mile road race between Buffalo and Chicago bicyclists is being arranged. D. A. Lewis, editor of The American Wheelman of Buffalo, has been consulting with Captain Charles P. Root of the Chicago Cycling club, who will marshal the Chicago forces together for the big race. It will not be an interclub contest, however, but one in which 25 of the best riders of each city will engage. Mr. Lewis incidentally remarked that the Bison City could select 25 men who could beat the best 25 men Chicago could select, whereupon Root held out an argument to the effect that when Chicago had selected 25 she would still have a team who could lower Buffalo's colors. Finally it was de-



CAPTAIN CHARLES P. ROOT.

ecided to send a man down to look over the famous Crawfordville course in Indiana, and there the race will probably be run. No date has been settled upon, but this will probably be during the week following Memorial day, when the Chicago and Buffalo riders will be in the best possible condition, the Pullman and Martin road races being contested on Decoration day.

The World's Fair Meet.

The various committees in charge of the International cycling tournament, to be held in Chicago on Aug. 5 to 12 are hard at work. The track committee has consulted a firm of contractors who estimate the cost of the track at \$7,500. The idea of surfacing it with burnt clay has been abandoned, and gravel will be substituted. The race committee is in receipt of information to the effect that all countries which have amateur organizations, except Belgium and Germany, have named their delegates to the International Cyclists' association. The two exceptions have promised to take action at once. England has requested that the international championships be run as late as possible, as she will pick her team from the results of her spring meets and fear they will not have time to get into condition if only in America a week precedes to holding of meet. These events will therefore be run on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 11 and 12.

Minor Cycling Notes.

This year racing machines weigh from 20 to 25 pounds. Last year the average was 28 pounds. On a bad track or where sharp turns are to be made the moderately heavy wheel will come in ahead.

Well placed and continuous advertising lubricates the dirt and dust clogged wheels of the cycling trade.

Annie Maggie Oldham, a Swedish girl of 20 summers who always wears masculine costume while cycling, has been known to ride 200 kilometers inside of 12 hours.

The official organ of the C. T. C. was run at a net loss of \$1,500 last year. France claims to have the tallest bicycle rider in the world. His name is Bidaud. He stands 7 feet 1 inch and rides an ordinary wheel 8 feet 10 inches high. At least that is what they say.

An Englishman "writes to the papers" complaining that pedals are made too narrow. Much complaint in the opposite direction is made in this country.

Many a rider would be surprised if he were told that the radii of the sprocket wheel of his machine are semicircular. This is often a fact, accounted for by the difficulty in placing the crank axle exactly in the center of the sprocket wheel.

Never ride a wheel without a brake. You may not want to use it often, but when the occasion requires you need it mighty badly. Baltimore claims 12,000 wheelmen. Athens, Greece, has two cycle clubs.



Mrs. Carrie Bouton.

A Woman Who Suffered. HOW SHE FOUND RELIEF.

Read this Account of the Use of a Simple, Harmless Remedy.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., March 18, 1892.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY: Dear Sir—From the time I was thirteen years old, I have been afflicted with female trouble or weakness peculiar to my sex, a sickness prevalent to women. I was a great sufferer; during this long term of years I doctored with several different physicians and found no relief; was so reduced in strength and flesh that I weighed but 68 lbs. MADE I chanced not long ago to learn of the wonderful cures Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was performing and determined to try it; the first bottle produced marked improvement, and after taking five bottles of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy I am well woman and weighed 121 lbs. I JUST THINK OF MY SUFFERING SISTERS! Such a gain in weight and better in health than I ever was. I can not urge you too strongly to use this great medicine of Dr. Kennedy's. A fair trial will always produce the happiest results. I feel that in a little while I will be as strong as any woman alive.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. CARRIE BOUTON.

Ladies, don't be discouraged and give up in despair, good health can be gained by using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It will cure the most complicated of female sicknesses.

Kennedy's Remedy is for sale by K. J. Craig.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, and digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or overworked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

For sale by Morganthaler & Heister, Massillon.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO Florida

Be sure and get a ticket for the QUEEN and ESCENT ROUTE. It is the shortest and fastest route to Florida. You can get to Jacksonville in 12 hours, to Orlando in 10 hours, to Tampa in 8 hours, to St. Petersburg in 6 hours, to Clearwater in 4 hours, to Dunedin in 3 hours, to Palm Bay in 2 hours, to Melbourne in 1 hour, to Brevard in 1 hour, to Volusia in 1 hour, to Seminole in 1 hour, to Duval in 1 hour, to Alachua in 1 hour, to Marion in 1 hour, to Citrus in 1 hour, to Hernando in 1 hour, to Hillsborough in 1 hour, to Manatee in 1 hour, to Pasco in 1 hour, to Pinellas in 1 hour, to Polk in 1 hour, to Sumter in 1 hour, to Volusia in 1 hour, to Brevard in 1 hour, to Duval in 1 hour, to Alachua in 1 hour, to Marion in 1 hour, to Citrus in 1 hour, to Hernando in 1 hour, to Hillsborough in 1 hour, to Manatee in 1 hour, to Pasco in 1 hour, to Pinellas in 1 hour, to Polk in 1 hour, to Sumter in 1 hour, to Volusia in 1 hour, to Brevard in 1 hour, to Duval in 1 hour, to Alachua in 1 hour, to Marion in 1 hour, to Citrus in 1 hour, to Hernando in 1 hour, to Hillsborough in 1 hour, to Manatee in 1 hour, to Pasco in 1 hour, to Pinellas in 1 hour, to Polk in 1 hour, to Sumter in 1 hour, to Volusia in 1 hour, to Brevard in 1 hour, to Duval in 1 hour, to Alachua in 1 hour, to Marion in 1 hour, to Citrus in 1 hour, to Hernando in 1 hour, to Hillsborough in 1 hour, to Manatee in 1 hour, to Pasco in 1 hour, to Pinellas in 1 hour, to Polk in 1 hour, to Sumter in 1 hour, to Volusia in 1 hour, to Brevard in 1 hour, to Duval in 1 hour, to Alachua in 1 hour, to Marion in 1 hour, to Citrus in 1 hour, to Hernando in 1 hour, to Hillsborough in 1 hour, to Manatee in 1 hour, to Pasco in 1 hour, to Pinellas in 1 hour, to Polk in 1 hour, to Sumter in 1 hour, to Volusia in 1 hour, to Brevard in 1 hour, to Duval in 1 hour, to Alachua in 1 hour, to Marion in 1 hour, to Citrus in 1 hour, to Hernando in 1 hour, to Hillsborough in 1 hour, to Manatee in 1 hour, to Pasco in 1 hour, to Pinellas in 1 hour, to Polk in 1 hour, to Sumter in 1 hour, to Volusia in 1 hour, to Brevard in 1 hour, to Duval in 1 hour, to Alachua in 1 hour, to Marion in 1 hour, to Citrus in 1 hour, to Hernando in 1 hour, to Hillsborough in 1 hour, to Manatee in 1 hour, to Pasco in 1 hour, to Pinellas in 1 hour, to Polk in 1 hour, to Sumter in 1 hour, to Volusia in 1 hour, to Brevard in 1 hour, to Duval in 1 hour, to Alachua in 1 hour, to Marion in 1 hour, to Citrus in 1 hour, to Hernando in 1 hour, to Hillsborough in 1 hour, to Manatee in 1 hour, to Pasco in 1 hour, to Pinellas in 1 hour, to Polk in 1 hour, to Sumter in 1 hour, to Volusia in 1 hour, to Brevard in 1 hour, to Duval in 1 hour, to Alachua in 1 hour, to Marion in 1 hour, to Citrus in 1 hour, to Hernando in 1 hour, to Hillsborough in 1 hour, to Manatee in 1 hour, to Pasco in 1 hour, to Pinellas in 1 hour, to Polk in 1 hour, to Sumter in 1 hour, to Volusia in 1 hour, to Brevard in 1 hour, to Duval in 1 hour, to Alachua in 1 hour, to Marion in 1 hour, to Citrus in 1 hour, to Hernando in 1 hour, to Hillsborough in 1 hour, to Manatee in 1 hour, to Pasco in 1 hour, to Pinellas in 1 hour, to Polk in 1 hour, to Sumter in 1 hour, to Volusia in 1 hour, to Brevard in 1 hour, to Duval in 1 hour, to Alachua in 1 hour, to Marion in 1 hour, to Citrus in 1 hour, to Hernando in 1 hour, to Hillsborough in 1 hour, to Manatee in 1 hour, to Pasco in 1 hour, to Pinellas in 1 hour, to Polk in 1 hour, to Sumter in 1 hour, to Volusia in 1 hour, to Brevard in 1 hour, to Duval in 1 hour, to Alachua in 1 hour, to Marion in 1 hour, to Citrus in 1 hour, to Hernando in 1 hour, to Hillsborough in 1 hour, to Manatee in 1 hour

How to Train the Grapes—Evil Effects of Over-Bearing—Different Forms of Grape Trellis—Fungus Diseases and Insect Enemies.

PART II.

An abstract of an address delivered before the students of agriculture, Ohio State university, by George W. Campbell, Delaware, O., president of the Ohio State Horticultural society.

My remarks upon grape culture will be necessarily brief, directed principally to the character and the habits of the vine, leaving the application to be made as situation and circumstances may require.

Grape vine under intelligent cultivation is in many respects in an artificial condition—its natural habits being restrained, and its energies directed toward the production of the greatest quantity of perfect fruit possible without injury to the vine, upon a given area. There is perhaps no fruiting plant that bears skillful training more kindly, or which responds more abundantly to the attention of the careful grower. And while there are general rules applicable to all successful grape-growing, there are in some varieties special characteristics which require special treatment to insure the best results. The vine, besides, a favorable climate and suitable soil and situation, must have certain methods of treatment. Whether trained to single stakes or upon trellis with one or more wires for training and support, no more wood should be left at the autumn or early spring pruning than can be accommodated in the space allotted to the bearing canes, and for the growth of sufficient strong and healthy wood for the following season's fruitage. It must not be allowed to carry more fruit than it can bring to perfect maturity and at the same time produce healthy and well-ripened canes for the next season's bearing. Heavy or considerable summer pruning should be avoided.

Over-bearing is always attended with unfortunate results. When excessive, the fruit will not ripen properly. Many unripe, or partially ripened clusters, green and ripe berries on the same cluster, or small and inferior fruit, all may result from this cause. And besides all this, the energies of the vine are so over-taxed that no ripe wood is formed for the next year's fruiting. In short, the whole vine may be so enfeebled as to be destroyed by any unusual severity the following winter. Or, when the injury is not so serious, the vine may bear a light inferior crop the following year, but will remain weak and susceptible to attacks of fungous diseases which blight the foliage and rot the fruit.

An abundance of healthy foliage is absolutely necessary to the production of perfect fruit and ripened wood, and the ability of the vine to produce these, I believe to be in exact proportion to its wealth of foliage. Hence it follows that rather long pruning, and thinning of the fruit upon the canes when set too thickly, is best to keep the vine in a permanently healthy and fruitful condition.

Excessive summer pruning is also injurious, as any severe cutting during the period of vigorous growth is believed to weaken or destroy a corresponding portion of the roots of the vine. To illustrate this. Years ago, when the propagation of young plants from green cuttings of the current season's growth was practiced, I observed the following results. A young vine early in the season was forced into vigorous growth, and when three or four feet high was cut down, leaving two eyes and leaves above the collar. The portion removed cut into single eyes for propagation. After some days the upper bud of the shortened vine would swell and soon burst into new, but always less vigorous growth than the first. A second cutting would in time follow in the same manner. After a somewhat longer period a third growth would follow, sometimes producing a few more feeble eyes for propagation. The growth that followed this cutting would be still more tardy and very weak, usually but a few inches to the close of the season. An examination of the roots of the vine then showed that a portion of them had died at each successive cutting, and that only a few small, imperfect and immature roots remained. Vines of the same variety, allowed to grow uncut, and with abundant and healthy roots and wood in every way perfect.

This convinced me that extensive summer pruning must be injurious, and that only the early removal of the weak and superfluous shoots, and the checking of the too rampant canes by pinching the ends, should be allowed at this time. Some large and successful growers do no summer pruning, and only prevent over-bearing by the early removal of all small and imperfect clusters and thinning out others where too much crowded.

For vineyard planting, training to single stakes is the simplest method, but I do not think it is now much practiced. And although the vines are planted closer in the rows, it is doubtful whether as great an amount of fruit to the acre can be grown in this way as a smaller number of plants will produce upon trellis, with more space, longer training, and a greater number of fruiting canes to each vine. It is well to remember that in training the young vine for fruiting, a few strong and vigorous canes are of more value than any greater number of weak and slender growth. In the first year of a newly planted vine it is best to allow but one shoot to grow, and to keep this trained upward. At the fall pruning, cut back to two or three eyes above the ground. Of these, do not allow more than two to grow the second year. If weak, but one. The vine will bear as soon as a cane strong enough to produce fruit buds is grown; sometimes the second, nearly always the third year. The future bearing must be regulated by the growth and vigor of the vine.

At the present time some form of trellis is used in most vineyards, and is doubtless the best practice. The simplest and probably most economical form of trellis is described at the last

meeting of the State horticultural society by Mr. E. H. Cushman, who is a large and successful grape-grower at Euclid, O. I think he stated that his vines were planted eight or ten feet apart in the rows, and trained upon a single wire stretched upon posts about five feet high; the vines grown to the height of the wire, then branched into two shoots and trained, one each way, along the wire, four or five feet in length. These canes were left to fruit and run unrestrained the whole season. No summer pruning and no care beyond clean cultivation and thinning the fruit when needed.

Other forms of trellis, with two to four wires, and posts four to six feet high, are used to accommodate the growth of different varieties, or the ideas of grape growers, but the same general principles underlie all methods of training and cultivation. When several vines are used, two arms are usually trained laterally, each way, upon the lower one, from which the fruit-bearing canes are tied upward, at sufficient distance apart to allow new ones to be grown between, which become the bearing ones for next year, when those which have borne are cut away, and thus renewal from the lower arms goes on for each successive year. Another method of fan-shaped training is often adopted, where all the shoots are grown from near the foot of the vine, and renewed annually, as has been described. This method has some advantages when laying down or covering in winter is necessary.

It is probably not needful to say more as to methods of training or pruning, as nearly every grower will make changes in practice which best accord with his views and observation. That method, however, must be regarded as best, which, without over-taxing the abilities of the vine, will produce an abundant yield of perfect fruit and healthy wood for future bearing, with each recurring year.

I can hardly close without referring to the alarming and discouraging encroachments of fungus diseases and insect enemies which have in many places attacked and destroyed our grapes as well as other cultivated fruits. I feel that we owe a debt of gratitude for the labors of scientific men in our colleges and experiment stations for their careful investigations and the discovery of remedies to meet and successfully combat these insidious destroyers. Through the agency of their beneficent efforts we may hope to grow our grapes and other fruits still nearer perfection, and also to raise successfully many of the finer varieties, which has been hitherto prevented by reason of being more susceptible to the attacks of parasitic fungi.

The increase in the number of new and valuable grapes within my remembrance is remarkable. And I still have an abiding faith that the good work of improvement will still go on through the agency of enthusiastic experimenters in growing new kinds by skillful crossing and hybridizing. There are now within my knowledge grapes produced by Mr. Munson and others which very nearly equal the best exotic varieties. And when, in addition to these we now have these new productions through the different localities of our union to which they are adapted, we need not be second in the production of valuable grapes, to any nation upon earth.

The Bag or Basket Worm.

Speaking of the bag worm, Prof. D. A. Kellcott, of the Ohio State university, says:

How few people regard these creatures with any other feeling than that of disgust. In the first place, they are badly named, i. e., people think that a worm is a repulsive creature, without beauty or any quality that should excite interest, hence, when a creature is called a "worm," no matter how intelligent or handsome, or even useful it may be, it is henceforth its only title. It so happens the "bag-worm" is not a worm, but the caterpillar of a beautiful insect, one that is more interesting for its intelligent habits, for its grace or elegant proportions or color.

Let us see. In the fall one may find in Central Ohio suspended by threads of silk, among the foliage of the oak, a striking piece of insect architecture constructed of leaves, united by silken threads. In this situation one readily passes it by as nothing more than a withered leaf or two hanging by a spider's thread. But examine it carefully, and you could excel it with scissors and paste. Within is the larva, the artificer, resting between the intervals of feeding or awaiting the long sleep of winter before the final and wonderful changes which result in a most graceful and elegant moth. But to return to the caterpillar which is made without hands, only biting jaws and silk spinning apparatus take part. First, there is a pupa, smooth floor, an inch or more long, oval and ending in the threshold of the door at either end. The roof of this one-story house, which is firmly cemented to the floor by silk around the edges of the pupa, consists of a part of another leaf cut to the same oval form, but larger, with the midrib as a ridgepole and its ends projecting slightly over the doors.

From the openings at the ends the owner protrudes its body in search of food. When this can no longer be conveniently reached, the silken stays are cut and the house moved and re-anchored where pasturage is fresher and more abundant. When not feeding the doors are closed with silk films and the ingenious little occupant rests in security and comfort in its silken-lined house.

Who taught these "worms" to build so elegantly and efficiently? Certainly each generation does not learn the art from the preceding one. The children of these animals are not seen by their parents; if so, the elegantly attired butterfly would scarcely recognize, as its own young, the crawling, worm-like larva. Yet somewhere and sometime and somehow they have been taught, and do not readily forget their lessons. In the museum our moth is labeled *Periphranta melanivora*.

WILL STRIKE ON MAY 1.

Secretary McBryde Says Ohio Miners Will Go Out.

LIKELY TO BE A GENERAL STRIKE.

He Thinks It Will Spread to Pennsylvania and Illinois—The Tennessee Trouble Cutting Quite a Figure in Mining Circles.

COLUMBUS, O., April 22.—National Secretary P. A. McBryde of the United Mine Workers confirms the report that the 20,000 miners in Ohio will go out May 1. J. L. Harris, president of the Ohio Mine Operators' association made the same assertion. McBryde thinks the strike may spread to Pennsylvania as well. Mr. McBryde said:

"I go to Pittsburgh next Monday to look into the trouble. The miners of Ohio will in all probability go out May 1, but I cannot say at present for how long. This will be a friendly strike, because, if the operators in northern Illinois say they will grant the advance it will be all over with Ohio, and work will be resumed with a good feeling. Illinois is in question just at present from the fact that the market at Chicago is at a variance with the product of Illinois and Ohio. The operators say they are not able to meet the advance unless it is made general over the United States, as they fear competition from the other states. Ohio operators have been charging transient customers \$2.75 per ton for coal and corporations and public institutions get it for \$1.75."

J. L. Harris, an extensive operator, says the Hocking Valley operators and mine officials committee, consisting of Messrs. Turner, Johnston and R. H. Johnson and Thomas Johnson will meet in a few days, but the outcome of this meeting I do not know. I know, however, that there will be a strike, but of a short duration. This will be a general movement among the miners of the nation. Within a week the operators and miners will get together privately and may adjust the matter amicably, but I doubt it."

The Tennessee trouble is cutting quite a figure in the mining circles of the United States from the fact of the coal strike. There has, up to the present time, been \$2,100 given to the Tennessee strike, and to them in the strike, and Secretary McBryde says they will see to it that they do not diminish rather than see the union men suffer.

There will hardly be a meeting of the scale committees, as it seems entirely fruitless. Both are strikers, and on May 1 20,000 miners will go out on a strike and stick for 5 cents per ton advance on coal. There will be scarcely any letter feeling among the parties concerned, even though they are standing out for their rights, but if the Illinois and Pennsylvania fields do not go out the probabilities are that there will be a protracted strike.

Her Husband Interfered.

CANTON, O., April 22.—Dr. J. Louis Niles, a young physician who recently located here, called on Mrs. Jacob Doup, and when the husband appeared upon the scene he refused to regard it as a professional call. The doctor, accompanied by Harry Parks of Chicago, and there was another woman in the house. The party had been indulging in some wine, and Doup attacked Niles before he desisted the doctor's countenance being disfigured, and his body badly bruised. The husband, aided by another man, married the intruder toward the city prison until an officer was met who took them in charge. The doctor was fined \$20 and costs and his friend \$10.

Ohio's New Incorporations.

COLUMBUS, April 22.—Following are among the new enterprises securing charter rights: The Mercantile club of Dayton; the Capital Street Metal company, Columbus; capital stock \$100,000; the Imperial Manufacturing company, Cleveland; capital stock \$50,000; the Science Hill Creamery company, Warfield; capital stock \$5,000; the Cleveland Bridge company, Cleveland; capital stock \$100,000; the Central American company, Cleveland; capital stock \$25,000; the Columbus Manufacturing company, North Baltimore; capital stock \$20,000.

Good Use for Carrier Pigeons.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—The use of carrier pigeons on the lake has been successfully inaugurated by the Fairport fishing company. Two pigeons were sent out with each boat going out to lift nets. As soon as the nets are in one bird is sent ashore with information as to the quantity and variety of the catch, which can then be varied to market. The second pigeon is sent liberated only in case of accident to the boat, when it will be sent ashore with a message stating the trouble and the location of the boat.

A Girl's Mysterious Death.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 22.—Lillie Finney, a 16-year-old girl, residing at 15 Taylor street with her mother, died suddenly and mysteriously. She was released from the stationhouse, where she had been placed for disorderly conduct, when she arrived home she informed her mother that an unknown man had given her some candy. Her mother claims death was from heart trouble, but the neighbors think it was either suicide or murder.

New Yorkers Buy Coal Land.

COLUMBUS, O., April 22.—One of the largest coal deals ever made in this section of the state has been consummated here. Messrs. C. Morris of Cleveland, known as the Coal King of Ohio; C. L. Foster, an extensive Nelsonville dealer, and George H. Smith of Chillicothe, sold to New York capitalists 4,000 acres of land situated in Trimble and Dover townships. Athens county, which is the garden spot of the Hocking field.

Both Briggs Men.

TOLEDO, April 22.—The Maumee presbytery composed of the churches in Northwestern Ohio, elected as delegates to the general assembly Revs. Dr. McGraw and S. R. McLaren. Both are quoted as Briggs delegates, and in favor of a revision of the creed.

Saved by Her Corset Stays.

DAYTON, O., April 22.—Jacob Schaefer, aged 80 and prominent, shot at his wife, aged 25, and pretty, but her corset stays saved her life. He then shot himself through the left lung and is in a critical condition. Whisky and jealousy is the cause.

THE FLEET AT ANCHOR.

It Arrives and Now Lies in the Lower Bay.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The entire naval review fleet of about three dozen American and foreign warships is at anchor in the Lower Bay. Their entrance from the ocean into the bay was without formality. They got into place



ADMIRAL GHERARDI.

Just inside of Sandy Hook, with the Philadelphia, carrying Rear Admiral Gherardi, at the head of the port column and the British cruiser Blake, with Vice Admiral Sir John Hopkins aboard, at the head of the starboard column.

Tomorrow the vessels will steam slowly up the North river and take their places for Thursday's review by the president. Elaborate preparations are being made for the ball to be given in Madison Square Garden to-day night. Of the 100,000 persons who are expected to be present, about 700 will be in naval uniforms of ten different nations, and the sides of these there will be military officers present in full regiments, so that the dances will likely present one of the most brilliant spectacles ever seen at an American ball.

To Move the Davis Mansion.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A movement is on foot to bring the Jefferson Davis mansion from Richmond to exhibit in Chicago. A number of moneyed men are back of the scheme. The Ladies' Hollywood Memorial association of Richmond, has control of the house and it is probable that strong opposition will be made to the removal of the structure. Money is now being raised for the purpose of establishing a comfortable museum in the Davis home and this will be urged as a strong reason why the removal should not be effected.

Crushed in a Panic.

NAPLES, April 23.—A fatal panic occurred in the church Torree Annunziata during the services, which was attended by a very large number of persons, part of the drapery about the altar was blown against a lighted candle. The fire was quickly extinguished, and when some semblance of order was restored it was found that eight women and five children had been crushed to death, while hundreds of others had been more or less seriously injured.

Helping the Treasury Out.

BOSTON, April 23.—At a meeting of the clearing house association, which includes all the national banks in this city, it was voted that each should give half its reserve gold to the government in exchange for legal tender notes. This sum, it is said, will amount to from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

Killed by a Train.

TYRONE, Pa., April 23.—Mrs. M. Atkinson, residing near Tyrone, was struck by the Atlantic express and instantly killed. She was crossing the track and getting out of the way of a freight train stepped in from the Atlantic and was hurled 20 feet in the air. She leaves a family.

A Suit by Westinghouse.

NEW YORK, April 23.—George Westinghouse, Jr., has applied to the United States circuit court for an injunction against the General Electric company, to prevent it from using electric company, which he claims to have invented and patented. He also asks for an accounting of the profits.

Death May Result.

GREENSBURG, Pa., April 23.—Some time ago Joseph Cause of Ligonier was placed in jail. He attempted suicide by hanging himself in his cell, but was discovered and cut down before his life was extinct. He was at the time not thought to be in danger, but it is now feared that he will die.

Found Guilty of Murder.

MARLBORO, Mass., April 23.—Daniel Barber has been found guilty of murder in the first degree for the killing of Frank M. Bowdoin Mackney, his associate, has also been found guilty of participation in the murder.

"LOOK AT THE MAP"

The Route to be Taken by Many Visitors to the World's Fair.

Almost any map of the United States shows the location of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other large cities. From each of the three cities named draw a straight line to Chicago. The line drawn from Pittsburgh will touch at Salem, Alliance, Canton, Massillon, Wooster, Mansfield, Crestline, Bucyrus, Lima and Van Wert, O.; Ft. Wayne, Columbus City, Warsaw, Plymouth and Valparaiso, Ind. That from Cincinnati will traverse a thickly settled portion of the southwestern part of Ohio and run the entire length of Indiana, touching at Hamilton and Eaton, O.; Richmond, Hagerstown, New Castle, Anderson, Elwood, Kokomo, L. L. Gansport, Winamac, Okemuncie, Ind. The line from Louisville will pass through the entire length of the Hoosier state and in its course would touch Columbus, Franklin, Indianapolis and Logansport. A line drawn from Pittsburgh through Columbus, O., to Chicago would incline slightly to the southwest and would pass through Steubenville, Coshocton, Newark, Urbana and Piqua, O.; Union City, Hartford, Marion and Logansport, Ind., and run direct from those points to the World's Fair site. A line from Madison, Ind., would also pass through Indianapolis and Logansport in its direct course to Chicago.

Such lines placed on the map would indicate the routes to the World's Fair described by the Pennsylvania lines, which traverse the populous portions of western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, leading direct from Pittsburgh, the natural gateway from the east, and

in a straight course from Cincinnati and Louisville, the natural gateways of the south, to the World's Fair City. Beginning April 25, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold from all stations on the Pennsylvania lines. The going coupons will be valid from the day of purchase until October 30, and the return coupon will be good for November 5. The sale of these tickets will be continued daily until October 30, and will be governed by consistent reductions in fare. Both going and return coupons valid for continuous passage only. See any ticket agent for information, regarding the time of trains, etc.

The recent extensive improvements on the Pennsylvania lines make them the desirable thoroughfares to Chicago from the territory traversed by them. The first-class train service affords every desired convenience for an enjoyable trip.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, April 23.
EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 187/100; Ohio, fancy creamery, 32/40; Ohio, fancy country, 30/40; low grades and cooking, 10/30; grease, 12/10.

CHEESE—Ohio finest, full make, 12c; New York, 12 1/2 c; the fall make, fancy new Ohio Swiss, 12 1/2 c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12 1/2 c; Limburger, full make, 14c; Ohio Swiss, 12 1/2 c, as to quality; Swiss loaves, in boxes, 12c higher.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 90/85c per pair, as to size; small, 70/85c; ducks, 75/80c per pair, as to size; geese, 10/10c per pound; dressed fowls, 15/10c per pound; spring chickens, 16/10c per pound; ducks, 16/10c per pound; turkeys, 18/10c per pound; geese, 9c per pound.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 73 1/2 c; No. 2 red, 72 1/2 c; No. 3 red, 71 1/2 c; No. 4 red, 70 1/2 c; No. 1 white, 74 1/2 c; No. 2 white, 73 1/2 c; No. 3 white, 72 1/2 c; No. 4 white, 71 1/2 c; No. 1 yellow, 75 1/2 c; No. 2 yellow, 74 1/2 c; No. 3 yellow, 73 1/2 c; No. 4 yellow, 72 1/2 c; No. 1 mixed, 74 1/2 c; No. 2 mixed, 73 1/2 c; No. 3 mixed, 72 1/2 c; No. 4 mixed, 71 1/2 c; No. 1 spring, 75 1/2 c; No. 2 spring, 74 1/2 c; No. 3 spring, 73 1/2 c; No. 4 spring, 72 1/2 c; No. 1 winter, 76 1/2 c; No. 2 winter, 75 1/2 c; No. 3 winter, 74 1/2 c; No. 4 winter, 73 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 1, 77 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 1, 76 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 1, 75 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 1, 74 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 2, 76 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 2, 75 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 2, 74 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 2, 73 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 3, 77 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 3, 76 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 3, 75 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 3, 74 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 4, 78 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 4, 77 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 4, 76 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 4, 75 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 5, 79 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 5, 78 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 5, 77 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 5, 76 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 6, 80 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 6, 79 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 6, 78 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 6, 77 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 7, 81 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 7, 80 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 7, 79 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 7, 78 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 8, 82 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 8, 81 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 8, 80 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 8, 79 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 9, 83 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 9, 82 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 9, 81 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 9, 80 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 10, 84 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 10, 83 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 10, 82 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 10, 81 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 11, 85 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 11, 84 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 11, 83 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 11, 82 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 12, 86 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 12, 85 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 12, 84 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 12, 83 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 13, 87 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 13, 86 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 13, 85 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 13, 84 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 14, 88 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 14, 87 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 14, 86 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 14, 85 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 15, 89 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 15, 88 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 15, 87 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 15, 86 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 16, 90 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 16, 89 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 16, 88 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 16, 87 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 17, 91 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 17, 90 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 17, 89 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 17, 88 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 18, 92 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 18, 91 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 18, 90 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 18, 89 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 19, 93 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 19, 92 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 19, 91 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 19, 90 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 20, 94 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 20, 93 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 20, 92 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 20, 91 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 21, 95 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 21, 94 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 21, 93 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 21, 92 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 22, 96 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 22, 95 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 22, 94 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 22, 93 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 23, 97 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 23, 96 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 23, 95 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 23, 94 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 24, 98 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 24, 97 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 24, 96 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 24, 95 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 25, 99 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 25, 98 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 25, 97 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 25, 96 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 26, 100 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 26, 99 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 26, 98 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 26, 97 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 27, 101 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 27, 100 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 27, 99 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 27, 98 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 28, 102 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 28, 101 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 28, 100 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 28, 99 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 29, 103 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 29, 102 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 29, 101 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 29, 100 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 30, 104 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 30, 103 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 30, 102 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 30, 101 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 31, 105 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 31, 104 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 31, 103 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 31, 102 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 32, 106 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 32, 105 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 32, 104 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 32, 103 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 33, 107 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 33, 106 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 33, 105 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 33, 104 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 34, 108 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 34, 107 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 34, 106 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 34, 105 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 35, 109 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 35, 108 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 35, 107 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 35, 106 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 36, 110 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 36, 109 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 36, 108 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 36, 107 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 37, 111 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 37, 110 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 37, 109 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 37, 108 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 38, 112 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 38, 111 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 38, 110 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 38, 109 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 39, 113 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 39, 112 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 39, 111 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 39, 110 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 40, 114 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 40, 113 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 40, 112 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 40, 111 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 41, 115 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 41, 114 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 41, 113 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 41, 112 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 42, 116 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 42, 115 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 42, 114 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 42, 113 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 43, 117 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 43, 116 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 43, 115 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 43, 114 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 44, 118 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 44, 117 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 44, 116 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 44, 115 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 45, 119 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 45, 118 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 45, 117 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 45, 116 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 46, 120 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 46, 119 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 46, 118 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 46, 117 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 47, 121 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 47, 120 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 47, 119 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 47, 118 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 48, 122 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 48, 121 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 48, 120 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 48, 119 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No. 49, 123 1/2 c; No. 2 extra No. 49, 122 1/2 c; No. 3 extra No. 49, 121 1/2 c; No. 4 extra No. 49, 120 1/2 c; No. 1 extra No